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THE Bombay Gazette.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
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No. 54,978.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910 12th March.	† EGYPT	7912	† MALWA	10883
19th "	† SALSETTE	6000	—	—
23rd "	* ARCADIA	7000	—	—
26th "	INDIA	7911	—	—
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	—	—
9th "	ARABIA	7903	—	—
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10885	—	—
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	—	—
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st "	EGYPT	7912	—	—
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911	—	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6898	—	—
25th "	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	—	—
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th "	ARABIA	7903	—	—
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	—	—

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.
* Intermediate Steamer.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th March
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4720	E. Suberica	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Bolnars	29th March
NIPPON	6350	B. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	& 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	" 750 *
Single Class to London	" 545	" 685 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865	" 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	" 350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
Intermediate Class to London	" 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILINGS.

The s. s. "SILESIA" will sail about 17th March, and the s.s. "Gastein" will sail about 25th April from Bombay direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice.

By s.s. "Silesia," Rs. 450, and Rs. 385.

By s.s. "Gastein," Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA	G. Bergaglian	6017	26th Mar. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Tredegar Hall......due 12th	March	......Philadelphia
Spanish Prince ...due	April	......New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,205	Thur, 10th Mar.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 11th Mar.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	3,171	Mon. 14th Mar.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th March, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday, 14th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dabai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about the 12th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

10th March, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Karachi, 1910.
†C City of York	7705	Mar. 22 1910	Mar. 19 1910
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 "	
C City of Glasgow	6457		April 15 "
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11 "	" 21 "
†C City of Calcutta	7512	" 25 "	" 22 "
B Walton Hall	4932	" 25 "	May 5 "
C City of Manchester	5554		" 7 "
C Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 "	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	" 31 "
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 "

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamers with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING. 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
a C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
* C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
a C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd " "	15th " "

* Via Marseilles or Naples, a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single ...	525	390
	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single ...	525	390
	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single ...	550	420
	Return ...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.

THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.

HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals

TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.

JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.

OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. 1910
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	—	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th August "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147	x	22nd April 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ......Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ......" 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatta Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq., (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.
The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.
Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."

THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE

For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz..
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.

A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India
Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.

This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechancial construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5'5.
Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.
Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital............ Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital .... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund .... " 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund......................$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund......................£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		YLOILO
HONGKONG		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY;
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND......... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager,

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........................£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
1, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Seremban (F. M States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS -10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

EASTER 1910.

EASTER ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS filled with Sweets, SATIN EGGS, PICTORIAL EGGS, Coloured WOOD EGGS, MOON EGGS, MUSICAL EGGS, EGGS filled with CHOCOLATES, EGGS for presentation, Novelties in EASTER EGGS, Empty Eggs, Eggs in boxes. Prices from As. 2 to Rs. 5 Each.

SPECIALLY DECORATED EGGS TO ORDER, Rs. 2 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CHOCOLATE SPECIALISTS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD.

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838.
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1910.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will START on SATURDAY, 9th April.

Entries close on MONDAY, 28th March.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana on THURSDAY, 31st March, at 6-30 P.M., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 10.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the undersigned. Rules, 1909-1910.

W. R. SHARPE,
G. M. AYSCOUGH,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1910.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 8th inst. and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages, etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.

No. 59, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club, on THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1910, at 6-30 p.m.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 9th February, 1910.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1910, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1909.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 3rd to THURSDAY, the 17th March, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1910.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of March, 1910, at 10-30 A.M. (Standard Time), to transact the business intimated to the Shareholders by Circular.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Bella Vista Offices, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1910.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 17th March 1910, at 10-45 a.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1909.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. B. Hick as an additional Director.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 17th March, 1910, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 17th February, 1910.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL
MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION, GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
BEHIND FIRE BRIGADE STATION,
At the End of Kennedy Bridge,

The first turning to the left and Look for the 4 Big Lamps 4.

LAST } 3 { NIGHTS!
LAST NIGHTS!!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THURSDAY, MARCH 10th, 1910.

Grand Complimentary Benefit will be given in aid of

THE PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL

on which occasion Madame HARMSTON-LOVE will give half the gross receipts to the above Institution.

The benefit will be under the distinguished Patronage and Presence of

SETT BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT.

N.B.—Box Plan can be seen, and all seats booked at the Circus Tent from 10 a.m.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 11TH,
A SENSATIONAL EVENT.

When two full grown Tigers will be harnessed to a Chariot and well known Local Sport will enter the Den and drive the Chariot around.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 12TH,
FAREWELL SOUVENIR NIGHT.

When a HANDSOME BICYCLE will be given away by Coupon Numbers all holders of tickets of Re. 1, Rs. 2, 3, and 4, that will entitle them to a Chance of Winning the Bicycle.

N. B.—The Winning Coupon most be in the CIRCUS TENT, SATURDAY, March 12th, 1910.

(COUPONS GIVEN NIGHTLY.)

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

Late Trams will run from Grant Road Terminus after all Performances.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to the Re. One and Rs. Two Seats.

Special space reserved for zenana ladies. Seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent daily.

Madame HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

POPULAR LANTERN LECTURE
"OUR COMETARY VISITORS."
SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH, AT 9-15 P. M.
MR. J. D. BHARDA, B. A.
ADMISSION, AS. 8.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

SATURDAY'S SUCCESSES.

LA GRANDE BRETECHE.

A unique series of pictures showing one of Balzac's Greatest Stories.

FOOLSHEAD RECEIVES.

The Popular Excelsior Comedian is seen at his best in this picture "at home," and many other films.

ALSO

Nightly after the 10 to 11 P.M. Show

FRANK DERAIZ

In his wonderful Muscular poses.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

LOOK OUT
OUR PRIZE SHOWS.
Will Commence Shortly.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES,
TOWN HALL,

OPENS DAILY (including Sundays from 8-30 A.M. to 8 P. M. (S. T.), from 2nd to 14th March, 1910.

ENTRANCE FEE ANNAS FOUR.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

At the Novelty Cinematograph

BEST SHOW

of Living Pictures in the East.

BRIGHTER AND BIGGER.

Come and see what the Paris Floods are like! A Day in Venice, Hands of the Wizard, Laughter Raising Comics—"The Weight Reducing Institution," Surprises of Aviation, &c., &c.

THE
BEST PROGRAMME
OF THE WEEK

Is at the "Novelty."—Note the Name "Novelty."

TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.

Direct from the makers at lowest prices.

Superior far-killing Double Breechloaders from £3-10-0 each a test model Rifles, Revolvers, etc. Illustrated price list free. 9, Leander Road, Thornton Heath, London, England.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

WANTED.—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST for the Office of the Joint Representative M. S. M. & W. I. P. Rys., Mormugao. Apply Stating pay required and certified qualifications.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS:—If your Car is not giving you the desired satisfaction, please send it to the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING, Co., 14, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3⅟₃₂d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES

SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON
MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (NR. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1908 exceeded. £4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for	£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ...	„	81,349
Annual Income ...	„	1,406,762
Assets ...	„	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,
CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

·REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES: BUILD-UP YOUR·HEALTH with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

PEARSE & CO.,

Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

LEADING CONFECTIONERS.
CATERERS & BAKERS.

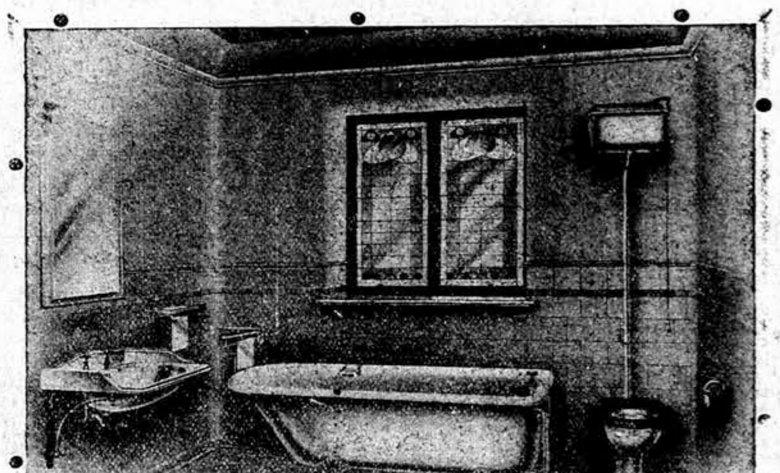
Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner. Dinner-a la-Carte. Select Bill of Fare. Best Wines and Spirits.	STEAM BAKERY, MARINE LANE. BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.	Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins. Cabin and Crew Biscuits. Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

GARLICK & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR SHANKS & CO.

LARGE STOCKS: CLOSETS, BASINS,

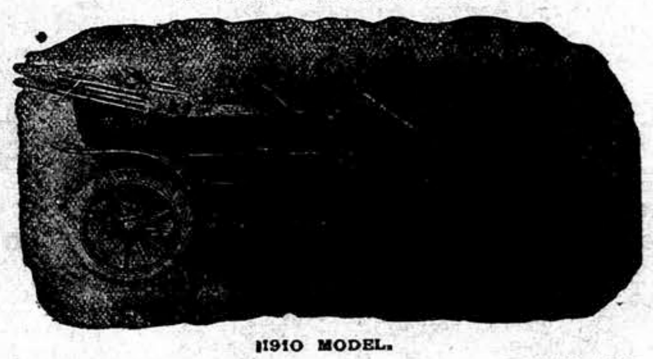


SINKS, URINALS, FLUSHING TANKS, ETC.

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL AND MOTOR CAR ENGINEERS,
WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.



1910 MODEL.

Remarkable Hill Climber and Winner of important Races and Reliability trials.
Motor Accessories at moderate prices.
Second hand Motor Cars bought and sold on commission.
Repairs to all types of Motor Cars undertaken.
TRAINING OF CHAUFEURS A SPECIALITY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.

ONE 16-20 H. P., six-seated, side entrance, Ionnean body, Cape Hood, Hotchkiss Car with Stepney-wheel, five Lamps (including 2 carbide head lamps), Electric Horn and Accessories, Tyres almost new, in complete good running order, Original price, Rs. 9,500; selling price, Rs. 4,700, as owner is leaving Bombay.

Apply Box No. 429, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

2 or 3 competent MACHINE PRINTERS and HAND-PRESSMEN.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, the "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HYGIENE.

DRINK the best Whisky and the Whisky that has been approved to be suitable for the Indian Climate. Do not ruin your liver with bad liquor. Drink HUNTLY BLEND. It costs only Rs. 2-4 per bottle and has had the largest sale for the last 20 years.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

Make your own Cigarette
It is twice as good
AG CIGARETTE PAPER
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

		Town.	Post.
Yearly	... ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	... ...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	... ...	„ 4	„ 5

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, March 8.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent.	81 7-16—1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25·19 1/2 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent.	99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot	23 7/16 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence.	23 1/1 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	62 15/16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate).	1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	96 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight	2 5/8—1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 7-8—1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 3-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans	1 3-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	1 3-4 unchgd

MANCHESTER, March 8.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	......
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian	100
Do. Day's Imports	16,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	7-83—1
Egyptian F. G. F.	10 3-4—1-4

Cotton Delivery	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Mid Uplands G. O. C.	7·70 +9	7·66 +9	7·63 +9	7·58 +9	7·52 +9
	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	J.-F.
Liverpool	7·23 +8	6·91 +8	6·61 +8	6·51 +7	6·49 +8

Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 8.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
Do. Last year	23,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. Exports to Continent	5,000

Futures at New York .... May 14·83+17

Do. at New York .... July 14·36+12

Advanced on bull support and short covering and on favourable cables.

Spot Cotton at New York	14·80+ 15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/4 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·87 1-4 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	50 7/8 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	14 9/16—1-16
Tone of Spot Cotton	Easy.
Futures at New Orleans	May 14·55+8
Do. at New Orleans	July 14·64+9

LINSEED.

LONDON, March 8.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 57 3/4

„ „ months, March.-April.

„ „ Ports, Hamburg.

„ „ Buyers, sellers, &c. Buyers

WHEAT.

LONDON, March 8.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.... ... ...

Do. Months—

Do. Name of Port—

Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—

Tone—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 41 1-4

Do. Months—Apl.-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Done.

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 60 3-4

Do. Months—Apr.-May

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.

Tone—Firmer.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 9-9 1-2 Done.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India Double bags ... ... 17-6 3-4 May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Firm.

ARRIVALS.

"Hazelmoor" "Breginz" "R. Rubattino" and "Calidonien."

BOMBAY, March 9.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 8th March:—

Wheat	5,201	cwts
Linseed	13,462	„
Rapeseed	3,146	„
Gingellyseed	12,675	„
Poppyseed	...	
Groundnuts	4,053	„
Castorseed	1,597	„
Rice	9,722	„
Myrabollams	14,982	„
Cottonseed	47,853	„
Mowraseed	316	„
Gram	2,724	„
Joowar	...	
Maize	31	„

COTTON.

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 8th March:—

Khandesh	1,784	Bales.
Central India	3,312	„
Barsi and Nagur	615	„
Berar	8,794	„
Central Provinces	2,825	„
Oomras	16,640	„
Dholera	1,583	„
Broach	3,182	„
Coompta and Dharwar	1,072	„
Westerns	......	
Bengals (N. W. P.)	511	„
Bengals (Rajputana)	690	„
Sind	373	„
Persian	......	
Total	24,051	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	9,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Mar.—Apl.	7·69— 1
Apl.—May.	7·65— 1
May—June	7·62— 1
June—July	7·55— 2
July—Aug.	7·51— 1
Aug.—Sept.	7·22— 1
Sept.—Oct.	6·80— 1
Oct.—Nov.	6·59— 2
Nov.—Dec.	6·49— 2

OPIUM.

	Rs.
Patna 4th sale Calcutta	2,470

Rates of Patna Opium and rate of exchange in China.

	Dlrs.
Patna Old	1,925
Exchange for China	128 1-2
Exchange for Shanghai	171 3-4
Calcutta Exchange for 2 months	99-12
Calcutta Demand Exchange	100 1-16

METALS.

We quote:—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs.56 6
Yellow Metal Sheets		21 28 35 42	Rs.46 4
		49 56	„ 47 0
Tin Ingots.		...	„ 41 4
Spelter	S M M M J G	...	„ 19 4
Georgshutte		...	„ 22 4
Copper Ingots	K S	...	„ 49 6
Copper Sheetings		lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	„ 62 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings		lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	„ 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, March 8.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Coin: Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Case	...	6,765	5,335
1 Tin	...	...	6,300
5 Bundles	...	2,550	695

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullions. Rs.	Coin: Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle	...	1,500	...
1 Bundle	...	800	...
5 Bundles	...	11,600	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
National Bank of India Ltd	Africa	Karachi
M. Cohen and Fils	Bohemia	Trieste
E. Heskell	Kasara	Busreh
L. Khimji	do	Muscat
P. Valabhdass	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th March, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	154	1,77,613
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	45	51,407

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 1st Mar., 1910 as compared with the statement of 22nd Feb. 1910:—

Liabilities.	Feb. 22. Rs.	a.	p.	Mar. 1. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,70,00,000	0	0	1,70,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,51,89,696	11	11	1,61,86,526	11	5
Other Deposits, &c	17,18,86,929	11	7	16,89,20,399	6	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,65,323	12	2	6,80,191	5	7
Sundries	12,03,072	3	11	13,82,208	8	1
Rs.	22,55,40,133	7	7	22,40,69,325	15	8
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	3,04,00,903	0	0	3,08,14,267	0	0
other authorized Investments	1,02,82,765	0	0	1,03,10,660	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	4,34,17,629	6	2	4,40,79,834	15	4
Accounts of Credit on do	5,05,48,113	10	5	5,09,38,587	2	5
Bills discounted, &c	2,94,44,451	6	7	3,02,46,486	0	4
Balances with other Banks	25,19,830	5	9	26,97,474	0	1
Bullion	150	12	0	......		
Dead Stock	21,47,398	10	2	21,66,055	2	2
Stamps	16,121	8	11	15,687	14	0
Sundries	2,37,820	14	3	2,31,894	0	2
	16,90,15,194	10	3	17,15,00,946	2	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	5,65,24,938	13	4	5,25,68,379	13	2
Cash, &c., at Branches						
	22,55,40,133	7	7	22,40,69,325	15	8

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	9,20,622	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	35,268	Do.
Other Deposits	29,65,830	Decrease.
Post Bills	4,14,858	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,41,259	Increase.
Loans	6,62,205	Do.
Accounts of Credit	3,90,474	Do.
Mercantile Bills	8,03,035	Do.
Cash at Head Office	21,92,944	Do.
Cash at Branches	61,49,502	Decrease.

Percentage 28·10.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 19th Feb.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approx earnings for week ending 19th Feb. 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1666·54	1613947	8946652	10560599
I.M. Ry. System	1178·08	302057	1694159	1996216
A. D. C. Ry.	125·66	23326	175469	198795
Baran Kotah Ry.	48·29	2281	8324	10605
Total	2950·55	1941561	10624654	12766215
Earnings for corpg. week ending 20th Feb. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·58	1102124	8191863	9293987
I.M.Ry.System	1177·95	225015	1413598	1638613
A. D. C. Ry.	125·66	25874	143745	169619
B. K. Railway	13·58	192	1164	1356
Total	2923·72	1353205	9750370	11103575
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R.	+ 0·01	+511823	+754789	+1266612
Inc. or Dec. I. M. Ry.	+ 0·11	+ 77042	+280561	+357603
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C.R.	......	— 2548	+ 31724	+ 29176
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R.	+ 26·71	+ 2039	+ 7210	+ 9249

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Feb. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,85,000	Rs. 3,20,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,09,000
Or per mile of Railway	367	634	8	1,009
For previous 7 weeks of half year	11,53,000	22,35,000	28,450	34 16,450
Total for 8 weeks	13,38,000	25,55,000	32,450	39 25,450
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,51,791	2,79,254	9,943	4'40,988
Per mile of Ry.	301	553	20	874
Total to corresponding date	11,86,899	22,22,685	45,584	34,55,168

Increase for the week ....Rs. 68,012

Do. to date ....Rs. 4,70,282

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th Feb. on 1,774·01 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,92,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs 4,99,000
Or per mile of Railway	108	169	4	281
For previous 7 weeks of half year	11,63000	22,85,000	49,880	34,97,880
Total for 8 week	13,55000	25,85,000	56,880	39,96,880
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,75,334	3,07,648	7,123	4,90,105
Per mile of Ry.	99	174	4	277
Total to corresponding date	13,37,319	26,73,155	58,078	40,68,552

Increase for the week ....Rs. 8,895

Decrease to date ....Rs. 71,672

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

IN MEMORIAM.

SMYTH—In loving memory of my darling wife Thresa, who died at Lonavla, on the 10th March 1908:

"We have loved her in life, let us not cease until we have introduced her, by our tears and prayers, into the house of the Lord."—R. I. P. Inserted by her sorrowing husband.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation.

Bombay Standing Committee, 2-54 p.m.

New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Meeting, 3-30 p. m.

Madhavji Dharamsey Mill Co. Meeting. 4-30 p.m.

Alexander Girls' School, Prize distribution, Empire Theatre, 5-30 p.m.

Nasik Tragedy trial, Special Tribunal, High Court, 11 a. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Nothing is more requisite in business than despatch."—Joseph Addison.

Mr. Bal Gangadhur Tilak.—A telegram received from Rangoon states that a relation and the manager of the "Kesari," Mr. Vidvansh, visited Mr. Bal Gungadhur Tilak in Mandalay last week and found him to be enjoying good health.

"At Home" at Government House.—His Excellency the Governor has issued invitations to European and Native families to attend an "At Home" at Government House on the evening of Thursday the 17th instant.

Special Temperance Mass Meeting.—A meeting is to be held at the Young Men's Christian Association, to-morrow, Friday, at 9 p. m., at which Mrs. K. Leate-Stevenson will give an address. Mrs. Stevenson is on a tour round the world in the interests of Temperance and has given intense pleasure wherever she has spoken. There will also be a programme of music, etc.

Death of a Wealthy Memon.—The death is announced of a leading and wealthy Cutchie Memon, Mr. Haji Ismail Allana Khajooria, which took place on Sunday last in the seventieth year of his age. Deceased has left property worth about forty lakhs of rupees, but no direct heir. He leaves beind him his widow and a son of his father's sister.

Shamsul Alam Memorial Fund.—The following contributions are acknowledged:—The Hon'ble A. K. Gaznavi Rs. 25, the Veterinary College Rs. 50, a Hindu Gentleman Rs. 3, a Calcutta Parsi Rs. 25, a Subscriber of the "Bombay Gazette" Ltd., Rs. 25, total Rs. 128. Further contributions will be thankfully received by Nawab Nader Jung Bhora, No. 11 Medical College Street or by Syed Mahomed Karim Aga, Honorary Secretary M.D.A. at No. 22 Tant Bagan Lane.

Arrest of a Gang of Thieves.—The Criminal Investigation Department of Bombay have succeeded in arresting several Gujarati Hindu youngmen who formed a gang of theives. They used to visit places on the pretext of finding a room to let or calling upon persons who they knew were not to be found there, and taking advantage of a favourable opportunity they used to pick things after breaking open rooms and boxes. The police are further investigating into the matter.

Band at the Princess Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Territorial	Blankenburg
Overture	Die Irrfahrt ums Gluck	Suppe
Selection	The Merry Widow	Lehar
Valse	Passienement	Fauchey
Selection	The Girl from Kays	Caryll
Two Step	Cherries	Cremieux
Valse	My Queen	Coote

THE HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The extra week of Harmston's Circus is drawing to a close, but extra attractions continue to be offered. On Thursday there will be a benefit performance for the Parsee General Hospital, while on Friday there will be a sensational turn in which a local man will drive two tigers harnessed to a chariot around the den. On Saturday there will be given away a bicycle to the holder of the lucky coupon which will be chosen from these given away during the week. It is stipulated that the winning coupon must be in the circus tent on Saturday night.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 10th March.

208—Parades—Parades will be held daily on the Oval at 6-30 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves extra efficients. The Commanding trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

It is notified for information that there will be no parade at St. Mary's College, until further order.

209—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days:—

Friday 11th
Saturday 12th
Sunday 13th

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 A. M.

210—Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Battalion Rifle Meeting will take place on the B B and C I Ry Volrs Rifle Range at Santa Cruz as under:—

Match I 200 yards 16th March
Match II 300 yards 17th March
Match III 500 yards 18th March
Match IV 600 yards 19th March
Match V 700 yards 20th March
Match VI 800 yards 21st March
Match VIII Honorary Members 200 yards 22nd March
Match VII Honorary Members 500 yards 22nd March
Open to those who have attended 20 drills and 15 as heretofore.
Leslie Challenge Cup 28th March
Time and place of parade will be notified
Bayley Coy Challenge Shield 23rd March
Tennant Memorial Challenge Cup 24th March
The Highland Challenge Cup 24th March
Blaney Challenge Cup 26th March
Cadet marching competition 29th March
The Ghat Kopar Ranges commencing 2-48 p m
Match IX 200 yards 14th March
Match X 200 yards 15th March

Programme will be ready at Head-Quarters by 12 noon to-day, Thursday, 10th instant. Entries will close at 6 p m on 14th and not the 12th as stated in the programme

211.—Extract from India Army Orders dated 28th February 1910 is published for information:—

No. 128. Volunteer Long Service Medal.—Silver medal has been awarded to the member of the Indian Volunteer Force named below:—

Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Sergeant S. A Leac.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

ALEXANDRA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The annual Prize Distribution in connection with the above Institution will be held this evening, when the following report of the Directors will be presented:—

The Directors have much pleasure in placing before the life-members and supporters of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, a Report of the facts and circumstances relating to its work and progress during the year 1909. The following figures compare favourably with those of the preceding year. When the school is opened in January, the number of pupils was 135, in July, it rose to 163 and at the close of the year stood at 156. Of these 22 are Hindus, 6 Mussalmans, 2 Beni-Izrael, and the rest Parsees. Though the Alexandra Institution is open to all our different communities, the majority that frequent it are still Parsees. The aim and intention of this Institution, which, from the first, has been entirely non-sectarian, is not only to provide a first class education best suited to our Indian Girls, but also to bring about and promote a friendly social amalgam, so much to be desired, by inter-communion between the girls of the different communities during school-life. The Directors cannot, but, regret that our Hindu and Mussalman compatriots are still so backward in availing themselves of this great advantage, educational, moral and social, that this Institution does and can so effectively afford. At the last Matriculation Examination the Institution has again distinguished itself by passing nine of its pupils out of eleven sent up, most of them scoring high marks and by once more winning the Chatfield Prize for the highest total marks obtained by any girl of Indian parentage. The names of the successful pupils and the marks secured by them are as under:—Ahilyabai Shridhar Bhandarkar, 474; Tarabai Sadasniv Kelkar, 415; Kamakoti Natrajan 400; Sumati Raghunandan Kothare, 385; Sitabai A. Dalvi, 354; Tarabai K. Madgowkar, 351; Yamuna K. Kirtikar, 314; Shirinbai J. Kanga 309; Manijeh Maneckjee Mehta 260. The first-named of the above girls headed the list of all the candidates in optional English, and wins the Chatfield Prize. It is worth remarking here that of the above names no less than seven are Hindu, shewing the remarkable aptitude for and attention to school work displayed by the Hindu Girls. Their Parsee compatriots had better look to their laurels, if they do not wish to be left behind in the course where they have hitherto so easily led. At the Examination held by the Educational Department in December 1908 for the two Scholarships offered by the Sadies' Branch of the National Indian Association of Rs. 6 each per mensem, Ahilyabai S. Bhandarkar, a pupil of this Institution, secured one; and Mithibai B. Bharucha, also one of our pupils, won the only competitive Prize that is given for English Essay. The Drawing Class of this Institution under Miss Jaijee K. Nazir—who holds the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Government School of Arts Teachers Certificate—shows good progress during the year under review. There were 14 pupils who were successful at the School of Arts' examinations and obtained Certificates as under: seven have been granted the First Grade, four the Second Grade and three the Third Grade Certificates. The names of the last three are:—Gulbai Rustamjee Kharas; Mithibai B. Bharacha; Aimai Behramjee Warden. To the first-named of these is awarded the Institution's Col Sykes Silver Medal for General Proficiency in Drawing. On these results the Institution obtains a small grant-in-aid, whilst the teacher gets a handsome bonus, if 10 are passed in the first grade. Miss Norah Plunkett—Licentiate, London Trinity College of Music and a talented pupil of Mr. Edgar Faulkner's—continues to give every satisfaction with her Music Class. It is a pleasure to have teachers of her calibre, capacity and character. Our Music Class under her able and pains-taking tuition shows marked improvement. The following pupils passed the Music examinations of the London Trinity College of Music stated against their names hereunder:—Dhunbai J. Cursetji, Senior Practical, and Senior Theory, Heerabai P. Khambatta, Junior Practical and Junior Theory—with honors, Shirin R. Kharas, Intermediate Theory, Physical Training, consisting of drill, club and rod exercises marching and evolutions with music, was regularly attended to during the year. It has now become established as a necessary part of a girls' education. The School's Calisthenics class continues to be under Mrs. Jenkyns (nee Miss Short). Leader of the Goldsmith's Institution, and holder of five medals. Her experienced and excellent teaching leaves nothing to be desired. But what is done in the school-room will never suffice or be of much use or value in the development of the bodily frame and strengthening of the muscles, unless the girls are required to get into the regular habit of daily practising, even for a short time, at home what they are taught in school. The Directors would like to impress this point on their parents and guardians if they desire the girls to really benefit by physical culture, the teaching of which this Institution provides free under so capable a professor as Mrs. Jenkyns. The following Examiners took the Annual School-Examination in the month of December last and there several reports give satisfactory evidence that the teaching of the Institution is maintained at a very fair level. Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, Principal of the John Connon School, assisted by Miss Evans, Lady Superintendent, and Mr. Frank Newnes D'Souza, Assistant Master of the same school, were good enough to examine the different standards in English, History and Geography. Mr. Wilkinson in sending in his report says: "I am congratulate you on the state of efficiency in which I found the Institution." He further says: "The papers sent in were very carefully and tidily done, I was very well satisfied on the whole with the work done. The girls in the upper classes, I was glad to note, spoke, recited and read in a manner not usually observed in this country. Their voices were carefully modulated. The contrast in this and other respects was marked between the girls recently admitted and those who had been in the school some time—a fact very significant, indeed, of the excellent training given in this school. Very great pains must have been taken with the children of the I and II Standards by their teachers of English, who deserve great credit for their work." Miss Bhicaijee G. Engineer, M. A., examined in French and reports: "I am glad to say the result on the whole is quite satisfactory. The V and VII Standards have done very well. Pronunciation correct. The pupils have shown much intelligence in their answers and the high marks obtained testify to the good teaching they must have received at school." Since January 1908 Miss Aimai M. Dalal, B. A., has been our 1st Assistant Teacher and attends chiefly to the teaching of the French language. Mathematics and Science which as a rule are subjects of especial difficulty in a girls' school receive particular attention in this Institution are taught by Pundit M. K Chavatte, B. A., and the Examiner report speaks favourably of his work. Mr. Framjee J. Kukana, First Assistant and Mathematical professor in the Fort High School, who examined in the subjects, says: "I have examined the whole School in Mathematics and Standard VII in Science and am very glad to be able to testify to the efficiency of the work done in these subjects in every class. The girls have received excellent training. There is no evidence of any cram; the answers intelligent and the work neat and clear." The English Language is taught in this Institution throughout all the Standards; but to facilitate this in the lower Standards—from the Preparatory to the Third Standard, inclusive—Guzerati is taught from the alphabet side by side with English by competent lady teachers. Mr. Framjee E. Daruvala, Assistant Master, Fort High School, examined in Guzerati and reports that he took the pupils "in Guzerati and English Translation, and Guzerati Essay-writing in the higher classes, and in Guzerati in the lower classes, and the result was highly satisfactory, giving credit to the teaching staff." Much attention is paid by us to insist on girls in school conversing in English, and a valuable silver prize is yearly given to the girl who acquits herself best in English conversation. Mrs. Westropp so well-known in Bombay for the interest she takes in Indian social matters, kindly examined in this subject—a subject that must be considered particularly important to our girls, if they hope to make their way in professional work or to figure in good society. Mrs. Westropp examined fourteen of the girls and report: "They all showed themselves to have a good knowledge of English and to have been carefully taught in Grammar and pronunciation." The examiner considers that some of the girls were unfortunately unduly troubled with nervousness. Mrs. Metaxa, who has before helped us and who is so well-known for her musical talent, again examined at the last December examinations, in music and singing and says: "It gave me great pleasure to hear some of the pupils of the Alexandra School play the piano and sing. In general they reflect great credit on their teacher." The reports of Mrs. James Macdonald who examined in Calisthenics and of Mr. Krishna Bhai, a drawing master at the Government School of Arts, who examined in drawing, are equally satisfactory. In drawing the girls are taught stage by stage—free-hand and model drawing, drawing from nature, painting, glass and silk painting and modelling in clay. Miss Motamai F. Mehta, Head Mistress of the Sorabjee S. Bengalee Girls' Vernacular School, who is an expert in this branch of female instruction, examined in needle-work, which includes plain and fancy work, cutting, darning, clothes-preparing and the use of the sewing machines. Miss Mehta says: "It pleases me highly to remark that this School has not neglected this important branch of domestic education notwithstanding the burden of its curriculum of the higher standards. The work of almost all the pupils was good. I must congratulate the School for the able conduct of its cutting-class. I wish hearty success to such a model educational Institution as the Alexandra." The Official inspection of the Institution by Miss E. Corkery, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, and by Mr. K. D. Bala, 2nd Deputy Educational Inspector, took place respectively on the 1st November 1909 and the 17th January 1910. The former makes various suggestions as regards the classification of the Instituiton, the arrangement of standards and making the girls read or recite before the whole school at stated times. These suggestions are receiving careful attention by the Board. The Directors invite attention to the following remarks in Miss Corkery's report: "I tested all the classes in several subjects. English is the strong point throughout the School. French is carefully taught the accent is specially good. Arithmetic is weak in Standards VII and VI, and fair in the other Standards. The optional subjects, music, drawing, painting, needle-work are taught on excellent lines and the progress in these branches is most satisfactory. The needle-work course is practical and thorough in every detail, cutting-out being taught on the scientific system. The discipline of the School is well maintained, and the general tone is in consequence high. The relations between teachers and pupils are marked by a pleasant air of friendliness. The children do not look upon their teachers a task masters but as friendly guides." Mr. Bala, who particularly inspected the Guzerati side of the School which obtains a small grant-in-aid from the Bombay Joint Schools' Committee, finds that the premises "are commodious, well-lighted and ventilated. It has a large compound which is well laid out and sets as a play-ground for the girls. It is well equipped with furniture and appliances. Records were up-to-date. The staff adequate and fully competent. Guzerati reading was throughout clear and expressive, writing rather weak. Arithmetic fairly good, but mental Arithmetic below the mark. Discipline very good. Simple drill and practices were good. Drawing specimens shown were admirable. All needle-work was fair. Generolly the school showed fair results." Some of the maps which Mr. Bala found worn out, will be replaced shortly and his remarks anent the method of keeping annual accounts are being considered. The annual School Examinations, conducted as they are with great thoroughness, entail much labour and trouble. The Directors therefore particularly desire to express here their heart-felt gratitude to the several ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly lent us their valuable aid in examining the School and reporting on the same as above set forth.

It should be added that although the education as given in this Institution is strictly non-sectarian and secular, all due and particular attention is devoted by the teachers, under Miss Manockjee Cursetjee's personal guidance, to moral discipline, by means of frequent addresses to and conversations with the pupils throughout the classes on purity of thought and living, on due observance of moral duties and on general conduct and manners; whilst the Parsee girls, generally out of school hours, have the tenets of the Zarthosti religion impressed on them and they are encouraged to follow the course prescribed by the Mandles or Society for Instruction on Matters Pertaining to the Faith of Zoroaster. Ten of these Parsee pupils attended the examinations held by this Society in March 1909 and have secured very fair marks. The Directors regret much to announce the retirement of Miss K. M. Burn, B. A., from her post of Lady Superintendent of this Institution. Her work for the four years—from November 1905 to December 1909—that she was with us, gave the utmost satisfaction in every respect. She proved herself a very conscientious and competent teacher and by her patient, tactful and capable management made herself the best Lady Superintendent the Alexandra Institution has ever had. Miss Burn has left us as she has obtained a post in the Government Educational Service in the Poona Normal Training School, where there is a prospect of promotion and the certainly of a pension. The Directors have appointed in her place Miss Isabella McGraw, who holds Certificates of Proficiency as a teacher from severel well-known Institution in England.

The following donations have been received since the 1st April 1909 and the Directors have much pleasure in tendering their sincere thanks to the donors for their kindness and liberality:—Mr. Dinsha P. Batha (4th donation of like amount) Rs. 100, Mr. Framjee R. Wadia, in the names of his children Manekbai and Cursetjee Rs. 251, Dr. Jeejeebhoy P. Nicholson (yearly donation) Rs. 50, C. M. Cursetjee, in memory of cousin Mehlibai who died on 24th May 1909, aged 87 Rs. 300, Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee (further donation) Rs. 150, Mr. Rustamjee D. Dinshah of Aden in the name of his late father Mr. Dorabjee Rs. 200, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit Rs. 200, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart Rs. 100, C. M. Cursetjee, as a bonus presented to the teachers in the Matriculation class of the Institution for passing nine pupils in 1909, Rs. 225, Mrs. N. N. Kothare for a casual prize Rs. 15, Mr. H.A. Wadia Rs. 500, Mr. N. N. Kothare Rs. 200, total Rs. 2,291.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th March 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	0	0		0	0
Teheran	9	2	15 p.m.	0	40
Suez	9	2	5 p.m.	0	52

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Ahvaz and Mohammereh interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borazjoon (11-11-09.)

Turkish route interrupted (9-3-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Shase and Hankow (7-3-10), and also between Weining and Pichien (9-3-10).

Saigon Bangkok route restored (9-3-10).

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, March 9.

The weather has been dry except for a few falls of rain in south Burma and of snow in Kashmir. Tavoy reports two inches of rain and Rangoon one and a half. The depression to-day is shown over the Central Provinces and is beginning to affect in the Northern India.

Forecast.—A further snowfall in Kashmir and a few thundershowers in the north-east of India and South Burma are likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9th MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme north and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air continues drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in lower Sind but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in normal; the minimum is in defect in Upper Sind and west Rajputana and in slight excess at Ajmere and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has increased and is now either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme eastern districts, but clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature has again risen and is now normal except for a defect in the minimum at Hoshangabad and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in slight defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is normal except for a slight defect at night at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana, the United Provinces and Upper India with the exception of the extreme north, but no precipitation has occurred anywhere. Temperature has become normal.

Dry weather is likely except possibly for a few dust-storms in Rajputana and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1053-09 S B Mehta Tyebbhai Musaji vs Abdoolbhai Faizoolabhoy Bicknell M and R. Parb heard.
554-06 Raghavayya B. and N. Kanayalal Kisonchand vs. Manekchand Kapurchand A firm. Edgelow G. W. and Co.
584-06 Payne and Co Fatmabai widow vs Bawa Miya bin Bara Miya Mulla and M.
393-08 Payne and Co Khan Mahomed Haji Vasir and others vs Tyeb Haji Ismail Haji Vasir another Edelow G W and Co Captain and V.
856-09 Captain and V Kunjbehari Ravinarayan and others vs Parbhudayal Soudagurmall Bhimariwalla Malvi H M and R and S J Juddah.
90-10 Payne and Co S R Bomanji vs Motilal J Patel Ardashir H D and Co.
55-07 Bhaishanker K and G Girdharlal Chotalal the firm vs J Chaturdas Mansookhlal J and H.
707-07 Malvi H M and R L Gordhandas a firm vs C Hurgowin Tyabji D and Co.
657-08 In person Jamnabai widow vs Dhondubai widow S A Tyabji.
538-08 Mirza M and M Lalji Surunsey vs Naran G Mistry Malvi H M and R,
860-08 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Sayed Abdul H H Azari N B Vakil.
735-07 T A Ghandy Iswardas Mody a farm vs Valabhdas Varjlal a firm Hiralal and Co.
909-08 In person Ramchandra N Thookle vs Sakoobai widow and others N B Vakil Dickshit D.
1002-07 Pestonji R K and Co, Gopera Hirmukhram and others vs Chotalal Laloobhoy Mehta D and D.
213-08 Smitham B and Co Somatra widow vs Ramji N Nakeria Jamshedji R and D.
690-07 In person Sakalchand Amerchand a firm vs Balabhoy Nagindas and others.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

After the Chamber Matter is Over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1083-09 Mirza M and M William Alfred Stephens vs Kate Stephens and another Payne and Co.
890-08 Taybji D and Co Vithoba Narayen Mayekar vs Janbai widow and others Jehangir M and S D J Mantri.
130-01 Payne and Co H H Ranashri Bhawansingji Madhowsingji vs Charles Harding.
975-09 Edgelow G W and Co Mahomedbhoy Mulji vs N Kessa and others Jehanjir M and S
897-09 Jehangir M and S Kapurchand Poonamchand and Co a firm vs Aga Forrooksha Pestonji R K and Co.
167-09 Payne and Co Premji Goculdas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla & M.
522-09 Payne and Co Premji Goculdas and another vs Shri Buldeo Mills Lt Co and another.
920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassan vs Dayabhai Chottalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.
976-09 Bhaishanker K and G V P Vaidya vs The London and Lancashire Ass Co and others Craigie B and Co and Madhowji K and Co
37-08 Mulla and M Mahomed Ebrabim bin Shaikhoo Miya Koor vs Messrs Roger and Rock Daphtary F and D.
802-05 Pestonji R K and Co, Bai Jeewanbai widow vs Manordas Lukhmondas and others, Shamrao M and H, Dikshit D and S, and Smetham B and Co.
210-08 Matubhai J and M, Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Megbji and others, Jehangir and S and Mulji and K.
996-08 Shamrao M and H, Bai Navalbai vs Nagardas Bhagwandas, Matubhai J and M.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th Feb. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 9,000	Rs. 9,000	Rs.	Rs. 18,000
Or per mile of Railway	27	26	......	53
For previous 7 weeks of half year	53,000	65,000	......	1,18,000
Total for 8 weeks	62,000	74,000	......	1,36,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,818	2,419	49	5,286
Per mile of Ry.	21	18	......	39
Total to corresponding date	21,186	39,586	433	61,205

Increase for the week ....Rs. 12,714

Do. to date ....Rs. 74,795

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

Weak and Exhausted — Almost Ready to Surrender and Cease Fighting the Battle of Life.

If your blood circulates poorly and your nerves are weak; if you are despondent and discouraged, with stomach out of order, and have indigestion, sick-headache, weak muscles, and you find your day's duties almost too much for you—then there is help for you in

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

It will arouse the digestive glands to more activity, will purify your blood, help you to refreshing sleep, and give renewed force, tone, and strength to your system in general. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has benefited many thousands of tired and discouraged people and will surely benefit you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

J. EDULJI & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Up-to-date Patent Medicines and Drugs, Military Hair Brushes in leather cases for presentation, &c., Combs, Shaving Mirrors and Brushes, Scented Soaps, Perfumery of well-known English and French makers.

Fancy Stationery, &c., &c., &c.

Prices very moderate.

Up-country orders, however small, executed promptly.

A trial solicited.

Dr. I. D. W. Gillespie, late of Sir J. J. Hospital and Superintendent, Panchgani, can always be consulted in our premises, at a very moderate fee.

SITARAM BUILDINGS,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

FOUR
WELL KNOWN REMEDIES.

RHEUMATISM
CAPITO BALM
(*Regd.*)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

CURELINE
(*Regd.*)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHEA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

COUGHS

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. That for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

HEADACHE
TREZO TABLETS
(*Regd.*)

Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve-racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are speedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 150 JOOMA MASJID, BOMBAY.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

FULLER FULLER FULLER

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new cell introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignition and Motor Accessories.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey ......Special Service vessel
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
H M S Fox.........Comdr Hunt ....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie.........E Stocken..................R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 9.

Africa..............1262 Chappell ....M M & Co
Britannia ....1969 Hales............Bo & H S & Co
Blake.............2896 Hill.........W & A Graham & Co
Blakemoor.........2408 Knott........The Bombay & Co
Beira..............2612 Toder...... W & A Graham & Co
City of Vienna....2996 Greenham......B & P S N & Co
Clematis........2324 Davies... ....Andrew Yuel & Co
Ischia..............2481 Belsito...........F R S N & Co
Kasara ....505 Elton...................M M & Co
Lhasa.............. 941 MacDiarmid ....M M & Co
Margarita.........911 Williams ....S N & Co
Minhla............ 680 Mowyer.........   ......
Naseri .... 911 Miers..........B & P S N & Co
Nowshera........3142 Rose.......................M M & Co
Newholm..........2194 Clarke ...W & A Grahm & Co
Oceana ....3507 Bruce..............P & O S N Co
Orissa ....3525 Kedslie..................M M & Co
President.........2886 Jacobsen...............A Strandis
Shah Navaz.......2522 Mitchell..........B & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1121 Pigot...F-F...N F...B & H S N & Co
Sovannah........3071 James..............P O & S N & Co
Uganda.............3493 Kilpatric ....M M & Co
Wardha............2552 Archdeacon.............M M & Co
Waroonga ....1601 Morrison ....M M & Co
Zoraster..........2376 Wickham.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents
B Bussano......2762 Boxehall......Hull......16-3......J Finlay & Co
C&R Arcadia.........3513 Barcham.....London...9-3... P & O S N & Co
D&E Merton Hall......2773 Prowse...Karachi...12-3... Killick Nixon & Co
F Barnby ....2482 Marsey......Hamburg...12-3... Killick Nixon & Co
K Ceylon Maru...3142 Pyne..Kobe..11-3 ..W F Kaisha
O Tellochmoor...2250 Owens......Port Said...13-3...... W & A Graham & Co
Q Pearlmoor......2576 Moffett......Hamburg......10-3... T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Indravati...513...Fakeera...N-F N F...Bo S N & Co Ld
Sarasvati...443 Ahmed...Karachi...5-3...Bo S N & Co L

Offside O

Strathesk ....2802 Malville......Kobe...19-3... P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Massilia.........3250 Thomson...Liverpool...15 3... W & A Graham & Co
2 Braunfels...3553 Schmidt...Hamburg..11-3..W & A G & Co
3 D Baldaino......2684 Ronchi......Genoa......11-3... R S N & Co
7 Bohemia......2394 Gillhuber...Trieste......16-3 ... A L S N & Co
9 Assaye......4359 Jones...Shanghai...16-3...P & O S N & Co
13 Egypt......4178 Summers...London...12-3...P & O S N Co
15 Alala .....2041 Griffiths...Hamburg...10-3...W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
9	Ischia s	Belsito	Hongkong, Feb16
	Minhla s	Nowyer	Rangoon, Feb. 27
	Beira s	Toder	Beira, Feb. 13
	Lhasa s	MacDiarmid	Karachi, Mar. 7

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Styliani Bebis s	Cambanis	Marseilles
	Errington Court s	Gleghorn	Hull
	Clan Lindsay s	Hares	Genoa
	Kola s	Cutbush	Persian Gulf
	Ethelwyne s	Nash	Hamburg

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—Steamer Bassano for Hull.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessel	From
Feb. 26	Mathilda	Calcutta
Mar. 5	Umballa	Rangoon
6	Clan Mackay	Coast
7	Dilwara	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 9.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Styliani Bebis s—1,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros

FOR HULL.

Errington Court s—2,321 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "India," March 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s Mail Steamer "India," Captain R. L. Haddock, R. N. R., which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday 5 a.m. will bring the following passengers:

FROM LONDON.

Brown, Maj W M R Mrs W M R
Paget, Revd E V Mrs and infant
Swainson, Miss K
Brown, Mr W M R
Tomlinson, Revd and Mrs
Whyetchead, Mrs B and infant
Myles, Mr D B
Ludlam, Miss S
Bayldon, Miss W
Paley, Mr P C
Sharpe, Mr A R
Pogson, Miss H Miss F
Radcliffe, Mr E A T
Bolain, Mrs M
Fagan, Mrs P J
Lucas, Miss D
Shearer, Miss I
Ennis, Mr T Mrs
Withers, Miss
Draper, Mr W R Mrs child
Ducat, Capt R Mrs
Harrison, Mr
Coburn, Mr M R
Clement, Mr C W
Grey, Mr W G Mrs Whytehead's ayah Mrs Campbell's maid
Runcorn, Mrs N and child
Perryman, Miss
Hammett, Mr N
Stack Lt E H B
Richardson, Dr
Brown, Mr C A
Lancaster, Mr S T Mr S T (Jr)
Hutchison, Surg W M Rev
Connolly Gunner T
Smith Art Eng H
Dodington, Lt J R
Lewarne, C Eng Artificer
Roberts, Eng Room Art J
Martin, Chief Stoker
Endicott, Chief Writer A
34 Naval Ratings
Taylor, Mr F H G
Greenway, Mr C M
Chick, Mr M D

FROM GIBRALTAR,—Wirt, Dr S H

FROM MARSEILLES

Mocatta, Col Dr and Mrs
Gregory, Revd Mrs
Hesketh, Mrs M child nurse and inft
Sheridan, Mr H C Mrs child and ayah
Calvin, Mr G T
Glascock, Mr L C B
Jaigi, Mrs
Henderson, Mr A
Knowles, Mr and Mrs
Maistre Mrs G Ze
Stevens, Miss
Lindisay, Maj G W G
Smith, Mr O F
Cooling, Rev J Mrs and Miss
Skinner, Mr H B
Robertson, Mr F E
Wheeler, Major
Hatch, Mr G W Mrs and inft
Leith, Rev D G M
Wilberforce, Mr S
Jackson, Mr and Mrs W S
Wood, Mrs F J
Schrieber, Miss G
Pagson, Lt F V
Lindsay, Capt F S
Anderson, Miss G
Mandsley, Mr R C
Buist, Major A H
Hodgson, Captain
Trafford, Mrs
Webster, Major C G
Bennett, Mr C
Glen, Mr and Mrs W K
Lambourne, Mr and Mrs G E
Goldthorpe, Mrs F H 2 infants and nurse
Brown, Mr R A
Vincent, Mr W H
Pandit, Mr M S
Mandint Mrs and Miss
Armour, Mr W
Maconochie, Mrs A F
Ringwood, nurse E A
Bruce, Mr J S
Week s, Mrs
Dean, Mr T B
Evans, Mr A T
Todhunter, Mr and Mrs J
Hullah, Mrs J
Singh, Mr S K
Johnston, Capt J E O
Cerke, Mr R
Abid, Mr A W S
Vanrennan Mr L F
Singh, Mr K P and native servant

FROM BRINDISI.

Ridley, Mr H B
Johnston, Mr H S

FROM PORT SAID.—Weake, Mr and Mrs

FOR KARACHI

Kind, Miss E A
Rustomjee, Dhun
Thomson, Mr A
Handysides, Mr E C
Dean, Mr T D

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 10th March, 1910.

CHINA, TIBET AND INDIA.

It would have been far more satisfactory if Reuter had told us who is the well-informed, competent Indian authority, whom he has interviewed as to the political effects of developments in Tibet, than have left us to guess—and incidentally to assume that it may possibly be Lord Curzon. Whoever he may be, he is not far wrong in saying that the nearer approach of the Chinese to the Indian frontier will increase the facilities for their intriguing with Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim, which the Chinese already regard as more or less subject or sister states, necessitating increased vigilance in Indian Political Department. The attitude of Nepal is especially important as bringing China and Nepal into closer touch and may lead to political complications, to which it would be impossible for India to be indifferent. There is nothing particularly new or striking in what "this authority" says and the potentialities of the case have long been recognised. The authority is certainly not Dr. Sven Hedin, for though he knows more of Tibet than most of us, he does not profess to be a well-informed, competent Indian authority, and he does not dabble much in politics. He did, however, foretell trouble with the Dalai Lama, who lost much prestige when he fled from Lhasa and left his followers to the tender mercies of Colonel Younghusband. Whilst he was yet on the way to visit the Tashi Lama, he fell in with Tibetan officials who complained of the increased power of the Chinese and spoke of present unrest. Says he: "The blunder of the Dalai Lama and the unexpected change of front on the part of the English had given the Chinese an opportunity of establishing their supremacy over Tibet more securely than they had been able to do since the days of Kang Hi and Kien Lung in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Of the prestige of England they could not perceive a shadow and I heard that the Tashi Lama regretted his journey to India. Perhaps it was prudent of the Liberal Government in London to give up Chumbi and by barring the frontier to exclude all possibility of boundary disputes and friction on the Indian side; for in our times the old Asia is beginning to waken out of its deep sleep and the Great Powers of Europe which have interests there should rather seek to retain what they already possess than endeavour to make fresh acquisitions. At any rate the Chinese statesmen exhibited on this occasion admirable prudence and vigilance, and gathered in all that the English gave up."

As is fully recognised the supremacy over Tibet is a political question of the first importance to China, "not only because Tibet is, as it were, a huge fortress with ramparts, walls and ditches protecting China, but also on account of the great spiritual influence which the two popes exercise over the Mongolians. As long as China has the Dalai Lama in its power, it can keep the Mongols in check, while in other circumstances the Dalai Lama could stir them up to insurrection against China. And Mongolia is also the buffer state between China and Russia." All that is well known to the Chinese, and whether or not we view the increased influence in Tibet, the nearer approach to India, with indifference, it cannot but increase the vigilance necessary in the Indian Political Department. During the interval between his first and second periods of office Lord Curzon, receiving the Freedom of the City of London, referred to the events of that moment in Tibet and told his hearers that no man who had read a page of Indian history would ever prophesy about the frontier. We shall have trouble there again. Turbulence and fanaticism ferment in the blood of those races. That is true of the races both on the north-west and the north-eastern frontiers, and, replying to a suppositious questioner, Lord Curzon justified the expedition to Tibet. We could not afford any longer, he said, with due regard to interests and prestige on that section of the frontier, to acquiesce in a policy of unprovoked insults, endured with the most unexampled patience at the hands of the Tibetan Government, ever since they assumed the aggressive and first invaded British territory eighteen years previously. And "still less could we acquiesce in this treatment when the young and perverse ruler of Tibet, who, it seems to me, has shown himself to be the evil genius of his people, while refusing to hold any communication with us, or even to receive letters from the representative of the British Sovereign, was conducting communications with another great Power, situated, not at his doors, but at a great distance away and was courting its protection. I was sent to India," added Lord Curzon, "amongst other objects, to guard the Frontier of India and I have done it. I was not sent there to let a hostile danger and menace grow up just beyond our gate and I have done my best to prevent it. The danger was imminent and real. Perhaps the Frontier States may be taken to know something about it and if we have, as we never had before, the Frontier States of Nepal and Sikkim and Bhutan, the majority of them allied by religious and racial affinities to Tibet, all supporting our action and deploring the folly and the obstinacy of the Tibetan Government, there must be strong *prima facie* ground that we are not entirely mistaken in our views."

The affinity between the Tibetans and the people of Sikkim and Nepal and Bhutan was prominently set forth by Lord Curzon. They agreed that we acted rightly in waging war against the Lamas and our relations with both Sikkim and Bhutan are generally believed to have been strengthened in consequence. We doubt if Mr. Brodrick's summary revision of Colonel Younghusband's treaty did us any good either with China or Tibet or even the nearer neighbours. But, as we see, China was not slow to take advantage of our display of weakness, the blame for which must be cast on Mr. Brodrick, not on Colonel Younghusband. Whatever policy China may choose to adopt in regard to Tibet, it is difficult to see how we can do anything more than exercise increased vigilance in the Political Department. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, we agreed to respect the territorial integrity of Tibet and the suzerainty of China, agreeing furthermore to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government and it will be remembered that in his negociations with Tibet, before the expedition was sent out, Lord Curzon treated with the Chinese, the Dalai Lama at the time attempting to reduce the suzerainty of China to a nullity. There are strong ties between the peoples of Tibet, Sikkim, Bhutan and Nepal, but it may be that very fact which will render them less amenable to Chinese intrigue. What reason the "authority" has for saying the Chinese regard these countries as subject states, we do not know. Bhutan is independent and the Indian Government pays it a subsidy of half a lakh per annum. Nepal is independent; so too is Sikkim, though under British protection. Bhutan, rather than Nepal, would be most susceptible to Tibetan or Chinese influence and the territory which is of most importance to us, as furnishing the best route from India to Tibet.

* * *

THE LATE BISHOP OF LINCOLN. THE death at the advanced age of eighty-one of Dr. King removes the oldest Bishop in the Church of England from the Episcopal Bench. Dr. Maclagan is three years older; but he resigned the Archbishopric of York two years ago, whilst Dr. King remained Bishop of Lincoln till the end. Dr. King began his career at Oriel College, when the Oxford movement was in full swing, and he there acquired those High Church tendencies which were his distinguishing traits throughout his career. From Oriel he passed to Cuddesden, the new Theological College at Oxford, founded in 1854 by its Bishop, the famous Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, and was for ten years Principal of that High Church institution till he was called to the Regius chair of Pastoral Theology in the University of Oxford. In the latter position he exercised a wide influence throughout the University, and distinguished himself so much that when Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, nephew and biographer of the poet, died in 1885, he was offered by Mr. Gladstone the vacant see of Lincoln which he accepted. In the Oxford chair of Theology he was succeeded by Dr. Francis Paget who later followed Dr. Stubbs as Bishop of Oxford. As Bishop of Lincoln Dr. King carried his High Church principles very far, indeed so far as to be the occasion of a celebrated ecclesiastical law-suit in which he was cited before the Archbishop of Canterbury for certain ritual offences. He was charged by certain persons in his diocese of Lincoln with not observing various rubrics in the Communion service of the Prayer Book which give directions to the Minister. This case excited great interest while it was pending for several years, from 1888 till it was finally disposed of in 1892, and the judgment in it of the Archbishop Dr. Benson, and the assessors, among whom were the late Bishop Stubbs and the late Archbishop Temple who was at that time Bishop of London, is very important in the recent history of the Church of England as several disputed questions of ritual were legally decided by it. There were eight charges against the Bishop of which only two were decided against him, viz., that about "manual acts" of consecration and the one concerning making the sign of the cross in the air which was declared illegal. This celebrated judgment only stated what was the law on the various disputed points, but did not proceed to punish or rebuke in any way the Bishop for having committed breaches of the ecclesiastical law in those points where the finding of the Court went against him. Those who had instituted these proceedings were not satisfied by that judgment of the Archbishop and his colleagues, and appealed to the Privy Council which, after several hearings, when the Bishop chose not to appear, dismissed the appeal on all the points. The Archbishop was also held to be within his rights in pronouncing no sentence against the Bishop. Even before the judgment was thus confirmed by the Privy Council, Dr. King conformed his practice to it in those matters in which the finding was against him and thus all cause of further offence was removed. Dr. King was a great spiritual force and his death even at this advanced age will be widely deplored.

* * *

A NEW COUNTRY. PAPUA or British New Guinea is the latest place to come under the notice of the Empire-builder who wishes to work on a large scale and it seems that the matter is to be taken up in earnest. Papua is Australia's one "colony," and it is due largely to the energies of the Commonwealth officials that progress is likely to be made. One of the chief products of the country is rubber and how much is expected can be guaged from what has been done in the last few years. In 1906 the area leased for rubber cultivation was 2,089 acres. Next year this had risen to forty thousand acres and in 1908 the area had increased to nearly two hundred and fifty thousand acres. Yet this is not the only product. Owing to the formation of the land the leases have been divided into three classes. The low lands are of an agricultural type, the higher ground is suited for tea, coffee, sisal, hemp, cocoa and similar products, and the highest tract of all is suited to be pasture land of the best quality. The settler in Papua has no experiments to make. The country is not, of course, free of its own characteristics. But, generally speaking, it is as other tropical lands which have a luxuriant native flora—responding to the influences of a fat soil and an abundant rainfall. It is a land of rubber and tea and coffee and hemp, and all the rest of those highly profitable products which fall within the tropical category. The planter of the East and West Indies may in perfect safety base Papua profits on his own returns to-day. The only difference will be that in Papua he will probably get the cheapest land and the cheapest labour in the world. He will be no more isolated or handicapped there than in other parts of the tropics. In one other way, too, the settler in Papua is favoured. The country is in the line of steamer traffic from Australia to the west and there will be no difficulty in arranging transport facilities and above all though it is a tropical country it has highlands which make it possible for the European to stay in the country without going abroad to recoup his health. It is not a poor man's country, however. Capital is needed by all who go there and it is good that it should be so, for it ensures that there will be no rush of undesirables who will spoil the land and that its opening up will be conducted on the best lines.

SEVERAL non-official Members of the Viceroy's Council are considering the advisability of bringing forward a resolution urging the Government of India for the formation of an Advisory Council at Nagpur for the Central Provinces. It is evident that a good deal of time and attention of the Imperial Legislative Council is taken up with purely local questions of the Central Provinces.

A COMMITTEE for assisting students going to England has been formed in Lahore.

THE Maharaja of Durbhanga has made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Reception Committee of the Lahore Industrial Conference.

AN Irish Dinner will take place at Calcutta on the 17th instant when Sir O'Moore Creagh will preside.

IN the Khulnabasi sedition case, the apology of Panchanan Ghose, the writer of the poem, has not been accepted, and he has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the deputation to England of Mr. Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, Assistant, Army Department, for a course of training in Pharmacy.

THE Hon'ble Pandit Sundarlal will not be able to preside over the Nagar Brahmans' Conference to be held at Ajmer on the 25th and 26th instant. The offer has been made to Rao Bahadur Lal Shankar Umashankar, of Ahmedabad.

AN Educational Conference will meet at Dacca on the 17th instant under the presidency of Mr. Sharpe, Director of Public Instruction, and the question of Mahomedan Education and Text Books will be under discussion.

MESSRS. JUSTICE CASPERZ, Justice Woodroff and Justice Chatterjee have been appointed to constitute the Special Tribunal to try what is known as the Nangla Dacoity case, the hearing of which will commence on Monday next.

IT is understood that the trouble which arose over the publication of "An Appeal to Europeans and Government," contributed by Mrs. Besant to the "Central Hindu College Magazine," has been satisfactorily explained and settled, and Government have no further intention of moving in the matter.

AN ancient Roman ivory goblet, less than six inches high, which was recently excavated in Italy, fetched £168 at Christie's, London.

A BELGIAN firm is issuing playing cards with a black border for use during the six months' public mourning for the late King Leopold.

ALTHOUGH incorporated as long ago as 1849 Oldham has only just conferred its first freedom, and that upon a lady—Councillor Mrs. Lees.

IN memory of the late Canon Carver, for many years headmaster, an addition is to be made to the library of Dulwich College at a cost of £1,200.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Franco-German Relations.

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 18.

LAST week afforded many opportunities to both the German and the French Press of writing about the gradual and steady improvement, that has of late been taking place in the relations between France and Germany. At the end of January an exhibition of French pictures was opened in Berlin; this caused many of the leading personalities in the Art World of Paris to journey to Berlin, where they were brought into close contact with their German confreres, and even with the Emperor himself. On this occasion many a word was said which, although without any actual political importance, proved the many and intimate points of common interest existing between those occupied with the work of progress and civilisation in both nations. The Paris inundations took place almost at the same period, and enabled the whole world to show its sympathy for the sorely stricken population of Paris. Expression of sympathy and money flowed in from all countries to the French Metropolis. Past events, rising like a barrier between the two nations, made it difficult for Germany to give a substantial proof of its sympathy, as any lack of tact in the manner of giving might have proved a wound to French pride. Some 20 years ago such would certainly have been the case, but fortunately on this occasion no such feelings were aroused. The Parisian Press paid a tribute of gratitude to the warm and sympathetic attitude of the German Newspapers; a contribution which the Emperor William sent to Paris made the very best impression was the case with the collections made by the German Newspapers, the gifts of the great German Banking Houses, and the moneys raised by various charitable performances in aid of the sufferers by the floods. Although this has, as has already been stated, no actual political importance, it shows, at the least, that matters of polities and political sensibility have neither interfered with these manifestations of feeling between the two Peoples, nor made them impossible.

There is no cloud visible on horizon of international politics, which should any way be able to disturb the further development of friendly feeling between Germany and France. The co-operation of the two nations in the economic opening-up of Morocco guaranteed by the Morocco Agreement of February, 1909, is going on its way undisturbed and to the satisfaction of all. The economic interests of both countries go hand in hand in many other parts of the world, notably in the Near East. Both nations are working side by side for the cause of peace, and to enable the New Turkey to develop without interruption. It would be a great oversight, however, to allow this satisfactory state of affairs to lead us to the conclusion, that all hostility on the part of France to Germany is forgotten. Such is not the case, despite the vast improvement that has taken place in this direction. The well known French journalist, Andre Tardien, the present editor of the "Temps," recently brought out an article in the "Deutsche Revue"; in this contribution he spoke about Franco-German relations, and pointed to the impossibility of France ever forgetting the war and Alsace-Lorraine. In the same article Tardien adds that, although this recollection has failed to bring about a war between the two nations, during the 40 years that have elapsed since 1870, such a war, should it be ever waged, could only be caused by this question to suppose that the Balkan Question, or any other matter connected with the interests of other countries united to France and Germany by the bonds of an alliance, could possibly induce these latter countries to wage a war, in which their own interests are not at stake, is absurd. The idea thus expressed is a proof of political sanity, and the fact that it was only given forth the other day by a Frenchman is certainly a proof that, to say the least of it, a great improvement in the relations between the two countries has taken place.

THE NEW POTASSIUM BILL.

On the 18th of December, 1909, a Bill was promulgated, which the Prussian Government laid before the Federal Council, the object of which was to protect the Potassium industry from the disadvantages brought about by the breaking-up of the Potassium Syndicate. After many lengthy debates, this Bill has been accepted in a greatly amended form by the Federal Council and passed on to the Reichstag. It seems more than probable that the majority of those interested in this matter will vote against it. It is, however, generally admitted that the amended Bill is a great improvement on the original text submitted by the Prussian Government.

The amended Bill also provides for a co-operative working of the whole German Potassium Industry; whereas, according to the original Prussian draft, the number of Works concerned was to be limited to the Potassium Works already in swing for the next twenty years, the amended Bill admits of any amount of new Works being started. Every owner of Potassium Works is to be allowed to join the Co-operative Union about to be created. It is expected that some 35 new Works will be sufficiently advanced to join the existing 60, in the course of the next three or four years. Not till the year 1915 is an estimate to be taken of the relative capacity of all the Potassium Works in existence at that period, and the percentage fixed of the share in the sale of Potassium to be allotted to each individual undertaking. This limitation of production is not to go so far as to confine the development of each undertaking within the limits of the contribution allotted to it. A royality, increasing in amount according to the extent to which an undertaking avails itself of this possibility, is to be paid to the Co-operative Union. Naturally, the question as to which Works will find it to their advantage to turn out more than their allotted quantity, despite the royalty in question, will depend on the cost of production, and on the selling-price. The selling-price will be fixed for the Co-operative Union by the Federal Council, and may not be exceeded without special permission, in Germany, until the expiration of this law in 1935. The Co-operative Union will not be allowed to undertake orders for abroad at a lower price than that current at home for the year in question. The reason for this regulation is that Potassium forms the best known manure for German agricultural purposes, and that consequently, an endeavour is to be made to prevent foreign agriculturalists from being supplied with this manure on more favourable terms than their German rivals.

Those Potassium Works which made contracts with their clients for a supply of Potassium, quite independent of the assistance of the Syndicate, before December 17th, 1909, are to be allowed the right of dealing directly with their clients, as far as such orders are concerned. But the amount thus delivered will go to make up their appointed quota. This is a point of great importance, as it is well-known that the Schmidtmann Works have contracted to supply the so-called North Trust in America with large amounts, and that it proved impossible to come to an amicable arrangement for the cancelling of this contract. It was precisely this matter which brought about the fall of the Potassium Syndicate. Had the negotiations of December last proved successful, there would be no necessity for the present proposed law.

One reason why the Bill is not very likely to become Law, is that many politicians believe, that the fact that new Potassium Works are to be admitted into the ring is likely to lead to promiscuous company promoting, which can have but one result, viz., that investing capitalists will lose their money. It will be for the Reichstag to decide which is the lesser of the two evils. Should the Bill not pass, the result would be severe competition between the various Potassium Works, and as a result, at least a temporary decline in dividends. It must be borne in mind, that among the shareholders are the State Treasuries of Prussia and Anhalt. Should this law come into force, much worthless land is likely to become the basis of speculation, owing to the fact that it apparently facilitates the sale of Potassium at a fair price. These dangers are both perhaps transitory. As soon as the value of Potassium for agricultural purposes is duly recognised, an enormous demand for this product will ensue. At present Germany alone consumes half of the Potassium produced.

L. ASCH.

GOVERNMENT AIDED CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

The following amended rule 22 of the rules for the regulation of Government aided Charitable Dispensaries is published for general information:—

"22. The affairs of every dispensary for which Government give a grant-in-aid shall be supervised by a Dispensary Committee appointed by the Taluka Local Board or Municipality to whose management such dispensary is subject, or in the case of any dispensary not subject to the management of a Taluka Local Board or of a Municipality by the Commissioner concerned or in Aden by the Political Resident."

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter appeared in your issue of yesterday signed 'Pro Bono Publico' which insisted upon certain tests to be applied, apart from the racial test, in filling the vacancy, on the Small Causes Court Bench, to be shortly caused by the retirement of Mr. Hakim, the present Third Judge. No one will quarrel with 'Pro Bono Publico' for advocating that when no fit Mahomedan is available Government should not, out of mere policy, give the post to a Mahomedan who is unfit for it. We all wish to see thorough efficiency in our Public Service. But to say that a lawyer who has not had any extensive practice in the Small Causes Court is necessarily unfit to be a Judge there, is going against the result of all past experience. That the present Judges have discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the public in the past is a conclusive proof of the wisdom of such appointments being made. It is not given to every lawyer in the High Court to make a name at the Bar. Many capable men do not get on there for no fault of their own. It will be unwise of the Government to deprive itself of their services in filling up minor Judicial appointments. The Mahomedan Barristers practising in the High Court, small though their number may be, are inferior to Barristers of no other community in point of legal acumen and general culture. Some of them are distinguished Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge and have for years carefully watched the practice of the High Court though all of them may not have been fortunate enough to participate in it to any large extent. Where able men are not wanting for this post among Mahomedans, there is no reason why Government should make a departure from its traditional policy of replacing a Mahomedan by a Mahomedan in the public services.—Yours, &c.,

X.

March 8.

A WORLD-CONGRESS.

THE interest of the East in the West and of the West in the East is promoted by every friendly gathering of the representatives of all nations. So truly has the world become one neighbourhood drawn close together by modern methods of news-dissemination, travel, trade and scholarship, that world-congresses and international gatherings of various sorts are by no means uncommon.

Of more than usual interest is the World's Sunday School Convention in Washington, the capital of the United States, in May of this year. Delegates will be present to the number of several thousand, from more than fifty-one different countries.

The Sunday School was founded in England in 1780, for the purpose of improving the condition of very poor children by imparting education to them. Now it is distinctively religious institution, in connection with practically every Protestant church and there are more than a quarter of a million local Sunday School organizations, to be found wherever Christianity has penetrated, and a membership of twenty-six million persons and over. As a result of elaborate preparation, every Sunday School in the world has been requested to use an identical programme on the World's Sunday School Day, May 22, 1910.

The President of the United States will address the Washington Convention as well as Hon. John Wanamaker, America's best known business man, together with other distinguished speakers from many lands. A great parade of men, who are members of Adult Bible Classes, will be one of the features of the Convention, for the modern Sunday School enrols persons of all ages.

Previous world's conventions have been held in London, St. Louis, Jerusalem and Rome.

WILLIAM MOBER, who has died in the Lewisham Infirmary at the age of 101, remembered soldiers being quartered in his father's inn at Colwell Bay, Isle of Wight, at the time of Waterloo.

ONE hundred and thirty sets of competitive plans for the new Welsh National Museum have been examined at Cardiff by the assessors, who have selected twelve plans for final adjudication.

SOME sixty absolete war vessels of the Turkish fleet have been purchased by a syndicate of Belfast and German merchants for breaking up purposes, the price paid amounting to about £70,000.

THE *London Gazette* of February 8 states that Mr. Nicholas Jervis Wood (who failed, it may be remembered, for £170,000 in 1907) is paying 20s. in the pound and 4 per cent. interest on all sums owing by him.

TELEGRAMS from Barmouth to Bontddu, two places on the Merioneth coast five miles apart, have to be sent via Liverpool, nearly one hundred miles away.

IT was reported at a meeting of the Court of Governors of the University College held at Cardiff that the overdraft at the end of the present year would not be far short of £35,000.

MR. CHARLES FRANCIS BELL, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and assistant keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, has been appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery in succession to the late Earl Percy.

PROGRESS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Labour Amendment Rejected.

WARNING AGAINST SNAP DIVISIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 9.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Holt moved to reduce the Army vote by fifteen thousand men. He said that the garrisons abroad should be reduced, notably in South Africa and Malta.

Mr. Haldane refused to listen to the proposals for reduction. He was convinced that the Colonial Office would not assent to the reduction of the South African Garrison. Strategically South Africa was very suitable for keeping a part of the reserves. "If trouble broke out in India, which Heaven forbid, we should first turn to South Africa. Also if there were trouble in Egypt, South Africa would reinforce the garrison there."

LONDON, March 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd-George, replying to questions, estimated the loss owing to the rejection of the Budget at twenty-eight and a half millions. It was impossible to say what amount was recoverable.

Mr. Wyndham, in the afternoon, resumed the discussion of the Fair Wages Clause in Army contracts. Mr. Haldane gave assurances on the subject, whereupon the Labour members did not press the amendment. Some Conservatives, however, challenged a division, but the amendment was rejected by 215 to 152. Some Conservatives and Labour members supported the Government. The front Opposition bench and Nationalists abstained from voting. There was considerable excitement during the division.

LONDON, March 9.

Liberal papers preach to the Labour party the necessity for caution in introducing motions, in view of the eagerness of the Tory back benches for snap divisions. They urge consultation between groups before amendments are introduced.

It appears that Mr. Redmond and some followers supported Government last night.

Replying to various speeches with regard to the pay of officers, Mr. Haldane said he was prepared to agree that the matter should receive attention, but deprecated any exaggeration. He had examined the question of promotion in the Garrison Artillery and found that the cause of stagnation was temporary.

THE BYE-ELECTION AT READING.

LONDON, March 9.

The Unionists will not oppose Mr. Rufus Isaacs in the bye-election at Reading.

NEW AUSTRIAN LOAN.

Result of the late Annexation.

LONDON, March 9.

Vienna telegrams state that the Government has asked the Chamber to authorise a 4 per cent. loan of £7,580,000. It is understood that the military measures during the annexation crisis depleted the Treasury.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, March 9.

The House of Commons have adopted a resolution authorising the raising of twenty-five millions for purposes of making new and buying old railways and for irrigation in India. Mr. Montagu explained that a Bill would be founded on the resolution.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

LONDON, March 8.

King Edward exchanged visits with President Fallieres to-day.

THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.

Half Hearted Ballot.

LONDON, March 8.

Philadelphia telegrams report that it is officially stated that less than 20,000 responded to the call for a general strike. The Labour head-quarters, however, claim that 125,000 are out.

LONDON, March 9.

Telegrams from Philadelphia report that tramcars were stoned last night and a strike-breaker was injured. Strike-breakers riding on the car thereupon fired on the crowd, wounding six. The crowd, incensed at this, wrecked the cars, leaving only the wheels intact.

FIRE ON A BATTLESHIP.

Serious Damage.

LONDON, March 9.

A Kiel telegram states that a fire broke out on the new German battleship "Posen" and raged for three hours. The repairs will take several weeks.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, March 8.

In the fourth test match at Capetown, South Africa in the first innings were all out for 207. England in the second innings had made 159 for eight wickets when stumps were drawn, Woolley scoring 64.

THE SITUATION IN TIBET.

China's Aspirations.

Gratuitous Advice.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 8.

Reuter's Agency has had an interview with a well-informed competent Indian authority on the political effects of the developments in Tibet. This authority stated that the nearer approach of Chinese to the Indian frontier would increase facilities for intriguing with Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim, which Chinese already regard as more or less subject or sister States, necessitating increased vigilance in the Indian Political Department. The attitude of Nepal is especially important as bringing China and Nepal into closer touch, may lead to political complications to which it would be impossible for India to be indifferent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 9.

The latest official advices from Lhassa show that everything is quiet and Te Rampoche is carrying on the administration and the Chinese Amban is not interfering in any way.

The Dalai Lama leaves Darjeeling on the 12th for Calcutta. Meanwhile he is giving interviews to distinguished foreign visitors.

ALLAHABAD, March 9.

Reports which have reached Darjeeling speak of more Tibetan fugitives being on their way to India in disguise. None of these have so far appeared on the frontier of Sikkim.

The *Pioneer* writes that it seems a pity that the "high political authority" who has been giving Reuter the benefit of his opinion on the Tibetan question should not have acquired the elements of discretion in the course of his extended experience and services. It does not need a cable from Europe to tell us that the Chinese occupation of Tibet will create a new political situation behind and along our North-Eastern Frontier, and when the Calcutta Foreign Office must be in communication probably several times each day with the Secretary of State on the subject, it is ludicrous to think of them requiring to have their vigilance awakened by Reuter and his authority.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Unnecessary Apprehensions.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, March 8.

The arrival of the cotton operator, Mr. Patten, in Liverpool, has caused some exitement in cotton circles, in spite of his assertion that he has come for a holiday and is returning on Saturday.

MORE SOAP LIBELS.

Damages Awarded.

LONDON, March 8.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, the Soap firm of Ogston Tennant has been awarded £9,000 damages against the *Daily Record* of Glasgow and £1,500 against the Associated Newspapers of London in connection with libels in October 1906.

THE RUBBER BOOM.

Exciting Scenes at the Sale-room.

LONDON, March 8.

Exciting scenes took place in Mincing Lane this afternoon when two hundred tons of rubber were submitted for sale. The record price of 10s. 6¾d. per pound was reached. The transaction caused buoyancy in shares.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 8.

Earl Carnwath was taken ill in the street to-day and was removed to hospital where he died.

THE MAHRATTAS IN TANJORE.

Demand Free Education and Boarding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 9.

The Mahratta community of Tanjore has submitted a memorial to the Governor praying for the free education of their children. The memorialists submit that the Mahtratta community were once the rulers of Tanjore and that during the time of the Rajas, Mahratta families lived in peace and plenty, but since the death of the last Raja they have been reduced to poverty and find it impossible to hold their own in the midst of their stronger rivals. They point out that at the time of the Governor's visit to Tanjore in February 1908 he said the request of petitioners for free education was reasonable and moderate and the Government of Madras would arrange to impart education to Mahratta youths at Public schools without charging a fee, but the question of paying for their boarding and other charges required further consideration. The memorialists now state that the Mahratta youths owing to poverty will not be in a position to avail themselves of the facility of education when they are starving. They accordingly beg free board may also be provided for their school children.

A LOCK of Napoleon's hair cut by his servant on May 31 1811, at the Hotel de Lorz, Brussels, has been sold for 16s. at Stevens' Auction Rooms, Covent Garden, London.

WHAT is probably a Roman soldier's draughtboard—a slab of stone, 1¾ inches thick, scratched with squares—according to the excavators' report, has been found at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester.

NASIK MURDER TRIAL.

How the Pistols were Obtained.

"AFRAID OF SAVARKAR."

THE Nasik murder trial in which seven prisoners are charged with the murder of and abetting the murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Collector of Nasik, on December 21st, was continued yesterday at the Bombay High Court before a Special Tribunal composed of the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, Sir Narayen Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

The prisoners are Anante Lakshiman Kanhere, charged with murder; Krishna Gopal Karve and Vinayak Narayan Deshpande, charged with abetment and being present at the crime; and Ganesh Balaji Vaidya and Dallatraya Pandurang Joshi charged with abetment without being present.

When the Court opened Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Barrister, asked for leave to appear for No. 6, who had not previously been represented. This was granted.

The first witness called was Capt Betts, I.M.S., who was examined for the prosecution by Mr. Inverarity. He said that on Dec. 21, he was acting Civil Surgeon at Nasik, and was called to the theatre at half past 9 in the evening. He said the body of Mr. Jackson was lying on a bench just outside the theatre door, and on examining it, he found altogether thirteen wounds. Some were entrance and others exit wounds caused by shots from a small-bore pistol. In all probability death was practically instantaneous.

Mr. Evelyn Hugh Parker Jolley, I.C.S., was examined by Mr. Lowndes and said he accompanied Mr. Jackson and two ladies to the theatre. As soon as Mr. Jackson, who was in front, had entered the theatre, he heard the sound of about five or six shots in rapid succession. Getting to the door, he said the last shot fired. Mr. Jackson fell almost across the threshold of the door. Witness and another then seized the murderer, and the pistol was taken away by a third person. He then took the place of one of the ladies, who was supporting Mr. Jackson's head, and stayed with him for some time, but he believed that life was extinct within a few seconds.

Gopal Krishna Patankar, a Brahmin, employed by an Insurance Society was examined by the Advocate-General. Witness said he was arrested on December 26. He lived in Bombay and knew the second accused, Karwe, and supplied him with nine pistols. There were seven automatic pistols, a revolver and another pistol which was country made. Five were supplied in the first week of May 1909, and the remainder during the following June. He supplied no ammunition. These pistols he received from a friend named Chatterbooghr. He took them at the request of Savarkar, the man who was now in jail.

SAVARKAR AND THE PISTOLS.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, the witness said, he was awaiting trial and was charged with having had these pistols in his possession. Of any other charges he did not know. He took the pistols innocently never intending to make any use of them. He knew Savarkar very well, and had known him for some time, but recently he had been afraid of him. That was why Savarkar came to him and said that a man would be coming round with the pistols. He asked him what the pistols were for and Savarkar replied: For the present take the bundle and we shall see what to do with them later. Savarkar first told him that a younger brother of his got into trouble and the police were after him, and before he said anything about the pistols, he had extracted from the witness a promise that he would help him to save the family. He received the pistols over a month after Savarkar's arrest, and having kept them for three or four days he took them to his cousin's house. Karwe came for them about ten or fifteen days after that. Karwe being a friend of his he told him when the pistols came into his possession, and asked him to take them away.

Mr. Wadia: You said in your magisterial examination that you supplied cartridges to Karwe as well?—Witness replied that he thought he said so. He had answered differently now because he did not remember.

Now, the witness went on, he could not remember whether he gave Karwe any ammunition or not. He asked him to take the pistols merely for safe custody and Karwe promised to keep them safely. His sole object all the time was to save the family of Savarkar.

Witness said he was aware of Savarkar's views, and knew that he was charged and punished for exciting sedition. "In certain cases" witness dissented from his opinions.

Replying to Mr. Baptista, witness said, he had never joined any conspiracy to overthrow British rule and knew of no society for such a purpose. As far as he knew accused No. 2 was a devout religious man, good and virtuous.

KARWE CONDEMNS THE MURDER.

Esand Gungader Karwe, in reply to Mr. Inverarity's questions, said, he was a student at Nasik and was a cousin of the second accused. He said on the night of the tragedy he went with accused No. 2 to the theatre. He left him and went to the Panchvati School, where he wanted to hear some singing in an adjoining building. He did not see where his cousin went. At the school he heard a rumour of Mr. Jackson's death and when he got home he asked the second accused if it were true. Karwe replied that a murder had been committed; a bad thing had been done.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia: Accused No. 2's father had been a Mamlatdar and afterwards an accountant in Government service. He always spoke very highly of Mr. Jackson.

Mr. S. G. Welinkar, Barrister, here asked leave to appear for No. 7, hitherto undefended.

Sitaram Damodar Bhonde, 65, examined by Mr. Lowndes said he was a Brahmin and resided at Panchvati. He knew accused Nos. 3 and 4. Accused No. 4 lived in witness' house for about six years.

The Chief Justice: Is Panchvati in Nasik?

The Witness: On the other side of Nasik. There is a river between, and the city on the other side of the Ganga is Panchvati.

Continuing, witness said, accused No. 3 was for some time a schoolmaster, and at the end of last year he had a loom. He ceased to be a master about two months before his arrest. When the fourth accused was living in the witness' house, the third accused used to come to see him in order that he might learn the loom-work. He continued to come up to September 1908.

Ambadass Gangadhar Garge, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was a Brahmin and lived at Nasik. He knew the third accused who did weaving work at Ashra's gate. Witness and several others worked at a house in Nasik where there were several looms, one of which belonged to Deshpande; and where witness was learning the work.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista the witness said he stopped going to this place about the time of Mr. Jackson's death.

Re-examined, witness identified accused No. 6 and a prisoner detained in the conspiracy charges as being other workers at the loom-factory.

Damodar Mahder Chandrate, aged 27, a Brahman mendicant at Nasik, who is a prisoner waiting trial on other charges, said he knew the third and fourth accused. Deshpande used to live in his house, and he believed Anante had been there. As witness was an officiating priest, he must have come to him for ceremonial purposes. He had never seen the second accused.

Mr. Inverarity obtained leave to cross-examine and then the witness admitted having stated to Mr. Montgomerie that he came to Bombay with Deshpande and met Karve and that they were taught to make picric acid and that he had passed on his knowledge to Soman. He also admitted having said that he was sworn by Karve as a member of a society for the collection of arms to put down British tyranny. However, he did not admit the truth of any of these statements. Soon after the murder, Deshpande took away from his house some glass bottles and pots. The reason for his untruthful answers before the Magistrate was "zoolum" by the police. He was kept without food for two days and was beaten. He could not remember by whom.

Here the case was adjourned until this morning.

THE POLITICAL BURGLAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MASULIPATAM, March 9.

The political burglary appeal was taken up by the Kistna Sessions Judge yesterday and to-day. The two vakils having closed their arguments the case was adjourned to the 10th instant for the argument of the other vakils.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

CULT OF THE MOTHER. "THE Contemporary Review" has allowed Mr. Bepin Chandar Pal to have his say on the forces behind the present unrest in India. It is all rhetoric, though cautious and restrained, probably because it was intended for home consumption. It is a specimen of clever, though somewhat nebulous, dissertation. It is a studiedly sober exposition of the creed of the Extremists, shorn of the fury and virulence by which it is accompanied, when presented to the patriots in India. The thrusts at England and the English are skilfully covert. There is more of suggestion than plain and direct argument; the points are sought to be made more by implication then assertion. Mr. Pal is about the cleverest protagonist of the school of extremism: he has a considerable following among the wild and thoughtless; his popularity in Bengal is understood to be immense; and it was believed at one time that he might wrest the crown from the veteran orator, Mr. Surendranath Bannerji, who has to do all he can to maintain his position as the greatest darling of his province. There is a bid among demagogues of the advanced type as to who shall go farthest in propaganda for autonomy and independence, and with all his ardour, the old orator, I fancy, finds himself unable to keep pace with his younger rivals. It is useful to know exactly the genesis of their creed from an authoritative source, and one can get a clear and consecutive idea of it from Mr. Pal's contribution. Contact with the West, he says, has created a new desire for freedom and national greatness in India. The effervescence, which agitates this country, and in a lesser degree, the whole Eastern world, is universal. There is "a general disillusionment of both the classes and the masses alike in regard to the physical and moral superiority of the rulers of the country over the ruled." The masses are lethargic and indifferent, you say? Nothing of the kind. Popular intelligence and education in India, Mr. Pal asks us to believe, could never be properly measured by your European standard of literacy. The masses here imbibe knowledge from various channels,—"through the numerous social and socio-religious institutions of the land. Songs and ballads, stories from religious books, shows and amusements at village fairs and pilgrim gatherings,—these have always been among the methods of popular instruction among the people. To these has now been added the daily or the weekly vernacular newspaper, which carries the news of the world to the very door of the simple-minded villagers." The Government might take a hint or two from this plain indication of the means employed by agitators for the conversion of "the simple-minded villagers." Herein lies the greatest danger of their cult. The spell, which England exercised over India, is broken says Mr. Pal. Those who have gone to England, students, lascars, soldiers and retainers of princes, retail to their neighbours their impressions, which serve "to destroy the halo that at one time surrounded the British name in India, and have strengthened those moral and intellectual forces that silently simmer down into the very heart of the present unrest." Pilgrims, wandering all over India visiting the sacred shrines, "are creating new sympathies and quickening a new sense of nationality even among women and peasants." The people are "rising up in a determined protest against the intellectual and moral, no less than the commercial and political, domination of Europe." The Indian Renaissance, as he chooses grandiloquently to style the movement, is "even pressing the sacred symbols and mysteries of their religion into its service;" and "towering above the old rivalries of creeds and cults, there stands to-day a new cult, the cult of the mother." Bande Mataram!

ITS REAL SIGNIFICANCE. THE average Briton will not suspect the signification of this cult of the mother, nor the inner meaning of much that is conveyed by implication, insinuation and innuendo. But the clear drift of all this veiled rhetoric is to challenge the predominance and authority of England; to prove that a nearer view of it has disillusioned and disenchanted the subject races; that the propaganda for alienating the feeling of the masses from the foreigner is actively and successfully pushed forward chiefly by means of the vernacular press and religious symbolism, that a nation, "mighty and puissant," is rising in the East, which will not only come into its own, but will recreate human culture and civilization in the coming ages, leading into light their erstwhile masters and preceptors of the West. "India is thus struggling not only for her own salvation, but for that of modern humanity." Thus speaketh this wise man of the East, this latter-day seer, who has transferred his activities to the West, in order that he may the better carry on his mission. If the Westerners were not such dull, deluded folk, they would welcome this new dispensation, promising a higher, better, purer, civilization to man. If people only knew their own good!

VAIN DREAMS. IT is vain visions like these that intoxicate the emotional youths, so much to their own ruin. They captivate their heart, just because these imaginings are so absurd and unsubstantial. With a modicum of sense and wisdom, these foolish phantasies would not be possible. It is hard to believe that men like Mr. Pal should be deluded by their own dreams. It is more reasonable to assume that in the relentless pursuit of their object, that is, "emancipation from the thraldom of the alien," they play upon the passions of the multitude, perverting truth, ignoring facts, in order that they might lead their herdes, when ready, into the Serbonian bog. That way does not lie the salvation of India. That way lies the ruin of India.

"LEAVES." I READ the other day that a portrait of the late Miss Clarke, subscribed for by members of the Princess Mary Gymkhana, has now been hung in the hall. The memorial is not a conventional compliment to the Governor's daughter, who held the office of president of the Gymkhana for a brief while. It is a tribute to a young lady gifted with rare qualities of heart and intellect, whose life has left behind it an example, which might be an inspiration to her sex. The words applied by Carlyle to John Sterling, a kindred soul, also cut off too early, appear to me strikingly apposite in relation to Miss Clarke,—"A radiant child of the empyrean, clad in bright auroral hues in the memory of all who knew him." And likewise, in the the memory of all who did not know Miss Clarke, she figures to the imagination as a radiant child of the empyrean. My admiration of her is enhanced on reading the posthumous volume of "Leaves," in which her father has given to the public a collection of her essays and sketches contributed to the periodical press. They reveal a promise of intellectual powers, which might have gained for her a position in literature. She had an imagination sensitive to kindly thoughts and generous impulses. She had a fine vein of humour, blended, as the best of its kind always is, with pathos. Pathos, in a young person especially, is apt to degenerate into sentimentalism. From this, however, she was amply guarded by the saving grace of humour. In these sketches there is not a single deliberate attempt to be emotional. She does not lay herself out to be tragic on sensational. The pathos lies in a casual touch here, a fleeting observation there. Take the exquisite sketch of The Three Musketeers. She has conceived the humours of old age with rare penetration in one so young, and described them with wonderful skill and sympathy. That three old chums, who had met after the lapse of many years, set forth to revive the days of their youth by making a night of it on one occasion. They had a dinner out and went afterwards to the theatre. But their desperate attempts at hilarity proved a melancholy failure. Alas! time and tide were against them. "They stood in the street a moment, angry and undecided, then a clock struck a quarter past-ten. A crowd of gay people moved past in a continuous stream, some cast laughing glances at them, and it seemed to the three forlorn old men, as if life had somehow passed on, leaving them far behind and alone. They felt a sudden sense of weariness and of isolation, as they stood motionless in the throng that jostled them." Thus she could strike now and then a deep note that might find an echo in all hearts.

A BEAUTIFUL SOUL. I did not know Miss Clarke. I never saw her save once, and that was when the grave was about to close upon her. As I conceive her from a perusal of this volume, I picture to myself a person, in whom there was a happy blending of moral and mental qualities, who had an eye for the inner worth of man, who regarded pomp and wealth and position, taken by themselves, and unaccompanied by real merit, as but "the guinea's stamp." She had a mind that could penetrate into the heart of things. Regarding the universe, with its mystery and immensity, with awe and wonder, she could take a correct measure of the relative insignificance of human life, and such of its struggles and ambitions as are directed towards a petty end. "We have an exaggerated idea of our own importance in the scheme of the universe. We think, and think of the immensities till our brains reel. Then we go back to our own ego, and imagine that it is of supreme importance." These words she puts in the mouth of one of her characters. Such thoughts did not turn her grave or sour. They made her simple, genuine and unaffected; and her warm heart and quick sensibility responded eagerly to all that was good around her. And so she moved among people, casting her radiance around and dispensing charities. "Being absolutely free from race-hatred," says Sir George Clarke, in his introduction to the volume, "she seemed able to understand the Indian mind, and it was quickly recognized that her sympathy was heart-felt." And again:—"In India she seemed to have found her real mission in life, and the new ambition which inspired her was to draw the races together in the bounds of the sympathy which she sought to diffuse." The women of Bombay recorded their appreciation of her in these memorable words:—"Her life and memory will long be an inspiration." May that inspiration come to those who will stop awhile to contemplate the picture in the Ladies' Gymkhana! My countrywomen, known as of the reformed set, have caught something of the outward graces of Western life and manners. Too much attention is paid by them to outward forms and surface polish, because they have a most exaggerated sense of their value. There is more of affectation in them than one might wish. To them the example of Miss Clarke might show the way to simplicity and sincerity, to a true conception of the essential realities of life, teaching them to be more tender and true.

DION.

THE CALCUTTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 9.

Sir Edward and Lady Baker entertained the members of the Chamber of Commerce at dinner at Belvedere last night. After dinner a large reception was held on the north lawn and the grounds were most charmingly decorated with hundreds of electric lights, an illuminated fountain being particularly admired. A troupe of clever acrobats, a capital cinematograph and a first rate conjuror were among the side-shows, provided for the entertainment of the guests who practically embraced the whole of Calcutta Society.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 9.

The next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will be held on the 12th instant. Non-official members have given notice of 81 interpellations, besides numerous sub-divisions Mr. Kesava Pillay alone has 28 questions on different subjects. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer has given notice of nine questions, the first of which relates to the treatment of Indians in South Africa. He also draws the attention of Government to four articles recently published in the "Madras Times," headed respectively "Blowing Hot and Cold," "Two Farewells," "Lord Minto and his Advisers," and "Race Feeling," and wishes to know whether Government intend taking any action against the newspaper under the general law or under the Press Act. The Hon'ble Mr. N. Atkinson will submit tha financial statement.

A DEPORTEE'S ADVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 9.

Beadon Square oratery has recommenced and Mr. Sachindra Prosad Bose, a recent deportee, was the principal speaker on Sunday. He said that he had come out from his solitary confinement after 14 months and saw like Rip Van Winkle that the whole face of the country has been changed. He did not know what happened during these 14 months. Under the circumstances he could not speak on any political subject. The audience wanted to learn his prison experiences, but he did not comply with their request. He said that the Superintendent of the Jail was always kind and courteous to him and he was very grateful to that gentleman. He denounced anarchism in vehement terms and said emphatically that the crime of anarchism must be rooted out from the country. He exhorted his audience to develop indigenous industries and exert their influence to work up many mills and factories that were languishing for want of proper support.

THE NEW PRESS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 9.

Mr. Tatachari has applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, under section 8 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, to be exempted from furnishing the security required by the Act, as his journal for which he had to make a declaration was to be only legal and not a political publication. His Worship observed that the proposed journal came under the definition of newspapers in the said Act and he was not prepared to say that it would not deal with public matters. His Worship will pass orders on Friday or Monday.

BOMBAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Appointment of Mr. Choubal.

THE following message has been sent by Mr. Dattatraya Laxman Vaidya, Solicitor and Chairman of the Kayastha Prabhu community, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

"The Kayastha Prabhu community hail with joy the appointment of Mr. M. B. Choubal as the first Indian member of your Excellency's Executive Council and feel highly honoured that His Majesty the King-Emperor's choice for this unique distinction has fallen on a respected leader of their small and loyal community. They tender to your Excellency their warmest thanks and humbly request your Excellency to convey their heart-felt gratitude to His Mejesty the King-Emperor."

The following has been sent to Lord Morley in the same connection:—

"Kayastha Prabhu Community hail with joy the appointment of Mr. Choubal to the Executive Council and respectfully convey their heart-felt gratitude to His Majesty the King-Emperor for conferring the unique distinction on the respected leader of their small and loyal community."

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Debate on the Famine Fund.

INCREASE OF EXPENDITURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 9.

The Imperial Legislative Council met this morning at 11 o'clock, Sir Harvey Adamson presiding. The proceeding opened by Sir Fleetwood Wilson saying that he did not intend to offer further general remarks as the time was short and there were several members who wished to pass resolutions.

MR. DADABHOY'S RESOLUTION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy said:—"My Lord, I beg to move that this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Imperial grant for expenditure on Irrigation during the next year be increased to the full average of 220 lakhs of rupees recommended by the Scott-Moncrieff Commission of 1901-1903, and that the extra money required be made up by a proportionate curtailment of the capital expenditure on Railways. Sir, it may at first sight look as if I was going to attack the irrigation policy of Government, and to support my demand for the full average grant of 220 lakhs of rupees by questioning its past action. I do not propose to do anything of the sort. It would obviously be ungenerous not to acknowledge with gratitude all that Government has done in the past to improve the irrigation system of the country. Far be it from me to charge Government with supineness or apathy in the matter. A Government which, not satisfied with the work already constructed or reconstructed, appointed a Commission to inquire into the possibilities of irrigation in India, cannot with justice or fairness be blamed for inaction. I readily admit also that the annual grants for capital expenditure on Irrigation have been determined by financial considerations, by the limitations to which a constructive Irrigation programme is always subject, and by a balancing of rival claims for financial help. I must in justice to the Hon'ble Mr. Miller, who supervises the work of the department with conspicuous ability and zeal, further acknowledge that the country will feel grateful to him for the increase of 20 lakhs of rupees in the budgeted grant of next year, as also for the increased expenditure during the current year. It is to his wholesome influence and unwearied efforts that we all owe this

INCREASED ACTIVITY.

in the department. If I press this Resolution still, I do it from a sense of duty, and I hope my action will not be misunderstood. While fully admitting the limitations attaching to Irrigation, I submit there is scope for the employment of more capital every year, and the labour difficulty referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Miller in his luminous explanation last year need not be insuperable. In the first place, the observation of the Irrigation Commission that there is always scope for a large extension of Irrigation works was based upon evidence and careful local inspection. That opinion is entitled to consideration. It is true the Commission predicted that the limits to the area which can be protected by State irrigation works at a cost which will not be prohibitive will, after a long series of years, be within sight. But we have not come to that stage yet, and it will be long before the contingency contemplated happens. The present activity of the State will determine the final issue. For all practical purposes we may leave such contemplation aside, and proceed to work in frank recognition of the fact that there is a large scope for extension.

In the next place, the large Irrigation schemes known as major works must be more or less complete. If some of them are not, they can surely be matured and completed within a reasonable time. Once they are finally settled there remain three conditions still to be fulfilled before they can be carried out—funds, expert management and labour supply. This last, in my humble opinion, can be counted on at many centres. Even if at any place the supply falls short of the requirement the deficiency can be made up by reasonable offers to labourers living outside the particular area. At any rate in a country like India where wages are low, the labour difficulty cannot be an unsurmountable obstacle. The second condition on which prompt and proper execution of Irrigation Schemes depends is not a very difficult one. Expert supervision is undoubtedly essentially necessary for successful construction, and if there was ever any difficulty experienced by Government in providing for it, it would be satisfactorily solved as I suggested last year, by getting the work done by engineering firms of established reputation. Sir, last year I had the misfortune to be misunderstood by so capable and sympathetic an officer as the Hon'ble Mr. Miller. I never meant to suggest then, nor do I suggest now, incapacity against the expert officers of Government. I do not for a moment contend that they are not quite up to the mark. I am not so ignorant of their

ENGINEERING FEATS.

in India as to be deluded into the belief that they cannot do the work properly. The Trans-Gangetic Canal alone would dispel any fears on that head. It is a monument of skill and industry of which any country may be proud. My point was then, as it is now, that the total strength of the establishment might at times prove insufficient. Government engineers have to devote their attention to many things, their time is more or less preoccupied. It may therefore just happen that a scheme is hung up for want of officers to carry it through. This view receives support and corroboration from the remarks of the Irrigation Commission:—'In every province which we have visited, wherever we have taken evidence, and made or received any proposals for the extension of works, we have been uniformly met with the complaint of the lack of engineer-officers. We have reason to think that this complaint is well-founded.' What is the harm, Sir, if in such a contingency of insufficiency, the work is done by well-known contractors? That in no way means any disparagement to the Government staff. Not that I contend that in every case the scheme should be executed under a system of contract, but I do still contend that, if it should ever happen, as happen it may, that execution has to be put off for want of officers, instead of allowing the scheme to be hung up indefinitely, it should be carried out by first-rate contractors. Then there will never be any difficulty on the score of expert supervision.

The third condition on which the success of Irrigation projects depends is capable of being fulfilled by Government by a more liberal annual grant. With the supply of officers and labour promised, there could not be any serious difficulty to the prosecution of a vigorous Irrigation policy except funds. The main difficulty to a more plentiful supply of funds by Government appears to be an apprehension, as explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Miller, that more money 'cannot be spent' with advantage. No doubt this is a perfectly legitimate attitude for a Government to assume, bu I have submitted above that the thr ulties feared can be remove arguments convince the H Miller, I hope, he will be pleased to claim a larger allotment under this head from Government. The issue to my mind is simple. The Irrigation Commission after mature consideration came to a distinct finding, and recommended a certain course of action. Is effect to be given to the recommendation? If so, what prevents Government providing for the average annual capital expenditure of 220 lakhs of rupees? Government has in a way undertaken to spend 44 crores of rupees in 20 years on Irrigation works. We are so far behind the estimate, leaving aside the expenditure debited to the Famine Insurance Fund. Will it not be prudent to keep up the annual capital expenditure to the average of 220 lakes? There is need for extension of Irrigation works, and the money will have to be spent sooner or later. Even with the increased grant our Budget for Capital expenditure for next year is short of the average of 220 lakhs by 50 lakhs. Is it too much to ask Government to make up the deficit, if necessary by the curtailment of the Railway programme? I need not attack that programme in order to commend this Resolution to the sympathetic consideration of this Council. Suffice it to say that the Railway grant is going to be considerably increased next year. The result cannot surely be serious and irreparable, if it is reduced by 50 lakhs? I fear, in making this proposal, I incur the displeasure of my Hon'ble friend, Sir T. R. Wynne, but, I venture to think, a slight curtailment in the Railway programme will not make any appreciable difference. The budgetted grant for expenditure on Railways is larger than the estimated expenditure in the current year by 2¼ crores of rupees and than the actual expenditure last year by about 1⅓ crores of rupees. Sir, I know the Resolution involves a larger issue of principle than would appear on the face of it. The real point is that in the present arrangement, "the financing of protective works" is left, as the Hon'ble Mr. Miller himself pointed out last year, "theoretically in a somewhat precarious position," and in practice the expenditure on protective works has been more or less fitful. These works are of great importance to the country, and unless they are vigorously pushed on the

INSURANCE AGAINST FAMINE

is small. The reasons for which the Commission recommended the abolition of the distinction between Productive and Protective works, if anything, have gained in force with time. The uncertainties of the initial stage, to which reference was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Miller, no longer exist, and experience has shown that protective works do after a few years prove as productive as the most promising major work. The classification is artificial and unsound, depending as it does upon the forecast of the return. If the estimate is less than 3 3-4 per cent., be the actual result what it may, the work is styled protective, and if it is to be carried through, it must be out of the revenue. This is highly unsatisfactory, in that projects under this head, necessary in the interests of the country, have not unoften to be postponed for want of funds. The Tendula project of the Central Provinces, for instance, has not been provided for even next year. The remark in the memorandum is significant: "The initiation of such new schemes as the Tendula has had to be deferred until better times." The result is, large areas remain unprotected. And yet if the distinction between Productive and Protective works is removed from the accounts, the works come in at once for a share in the capital allotment according to their protective value, apart from considerations of productiveness. The Tendula project would then have been carried through, without having to wait for the off chance of a revenue surplus. This distinction is unknown to Railway finance, and yet there are Protective and Strategic railways. It is true that the Secretary of State has sanctioned a maximum expenditure on Protective Irrigation works of 100 lakhs a year, but the condition attached makes the full allotment out of revenue impracticable except in a very prosperous year. With a falling opium revenue, it would be impolitic to expect prosperity budgets. The extra liberality shown by the Secretary of State becomes therefore in the result unreal. Unless there is a change in the Irrigation policy of the Government relating to the financing of Protective works there is small hope of increased

CONSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITY

in that line. The resolution in substance asks Government to allow on an average 220 lakas of rupees a year for Capital expenditure on Irrigation works, and to do away with a classification which retards the progress of Protective works. This is the crux of the thing. The total shortage in actual expenditure is a comparatively smaller question representing as I do a province for which the programme for Protective works is a very moderate one, and to the prosperity and security against famine of which Protective works are absolutely necessary, I must implore Government with all the earnestness at my command to place Irrigation finance on a more logical and satisfactory basis. I must also request the Hon'ble Mr. Miller who must be expected to have still some attachment for his old charge to provide at least for the construction of the Tendula project. The Central Provinces, although generally speaking the worse affected by famines, have not had an adequate supply of funds for the construction of Protective works. The Hon'ble Mr. Craddok to whom the people of the Central Provinces owe so much for progressive administration has, I understand, repeatedly claimed more liberal grants, but so far the hopes of the people remain unsatisfied. There is one other point: In the Budget of next year, my Lord, 5 lakhs of rupees are allotted for Protective railways. I thought the Secretary of State had ruled that no part of the Famine Insurance Fund should be devoted to the construction of new railways. That is the information I gather from the report of the Irrigation Commission. Why then is this allotment, small though it may be? The money could have been more usefully spent on irrigation works. At least, applied to Irrigation, it would have increased the grant for Protective works to the usual average of 75 lakhs of rupees. The division would be more in consonance with the principles laid down by the Secretary of State. I trust the Council will accept this resolution.

Mr. Gokhale said he thought that even though the contract system might be more costly, it would certainly prove more rapid.

Mr. Graham remarked Irrigation works might be connected with Railways.

Pundit Malaviya urged that Irrigation should be supported before Railway works and warmly supported Mr. Dadabhoy's resolution.

Mr. Dadabhoy replied to the remarks which had been made and affirmed that the full grant of 220 lakhs as recommended by the Famine Commission had not been spent. He urged that the contract system was highly successful in Railways. Finally, he pleaded that somewhat less should be spent on Railways and more on Irrigation.

After Mr. Dadabhoy had spoken the Maharaja of Burdwan thought Mr. Dadabhoy might have confined his request to the Tendula project.

Mr. Subba Rao Garu sympathised with Mr. Dadabhoy's amendment.

Mr. Jacob then rose and made his second nted out that instead of 220 lakhs the amount provided was really 270 lakhs.

Mr. Jacob then preceeded dealing with general irrigation matters in India.

MR. JACOB'S REPLY.

Mr. Jacob made an interesting speech reviewing the progress of irrigation works in India, in the course of which he said:

In the year 1900-1901, the capital expenditure on productive and protective irrigation works was about 93 1-4 lakhs, in the current year, it is expected to be 232 lakhs and for 1910-11 a sum of 240 lakhs has been provided. These figures will perhaps give those interested in the subject some indication that the Government are fully alive to the irrigation needs of the country and are in no way neglecting them. In addition also to the grants for works which fall in the productive and protective category and leaving out of account works chargeable to provincial revenues a sum of Rs. 33,86,000 has been provided for minor irrigation works and 69 lakhs to meet the working expenses of our major canals. I may mention that while the normal maximum grant in the past for works of the productive class is 150 lakhs, it was considered whether the grant should not be increased by 50 lakhs by a corresponding reduction in the Railway grant, but it was not at all certain that a large grant than 170 lakhs could be advantageously utilised in the coming year and it has therefore been decided to increase the normal grant by 20 lakhs taken from the Railways. Referring to the triple canals scheme, he said in it the water of the Jhelum river will be carried across the Chenab and the water of the Chenab across the Ravi. This is the project which will probably cost about 10 crores of rupees by the time it is finished and which the Punjab is straining every nerve to complete, and as long as the greater part of the expenditure is confined to this one province it will be difficult to increase it. Continuing Mr. Jacob said other provinces are however in various stages of progress with their projects. Of these the largest will be in Sind. It is proposed to divide the Indus in Sind into 3 reaches with 3 weirs, each with its group of canals both to improve the present inundation systems and to irrigate new ground. The aggregate cost of these works in Sind is likely to amount to 17 crores of rupees, but attention is first being paid to the Central Group with a barrage at Sukkur. A project which will probably cost over 9 crores. The Madras Government have two important projects under preparation. The Cauvery at a cost of about 4 crores and the Kistna at about 7, and both these schemes are expected to prove productive. The United Provinces Government has a scheme known as the Sarda project conceived on very bold lines under investigation. The idea is to carry the water of the Sarda river in Oudh into the Ganges and Jumna tracts thus to bring fresh areas in the United Provinces under command and possibly also to admit of greater irrigation facilities in the South East. Punjab where the need of water is very pronounced, the anticipated cost of this project is about 6 crores. The Punjab has also another important scheme under survey for the utilisation of the water of the Sutlej river below its confluence with the Beas. The aim of this project will be the irrigation of Bikanir and Bahawalpur territories on the left bank and the improvement of the present British inundation canals on the right. These may be said to be the more important productive works under enquiry. Mr. Jacob opposing Mr. Dadabhoy's resolution on irrigation said: "In his resolution Mr. Dadabhoy refers only to the question of expenditure on irrigation and my previous remarks on this subject show that Government have provided a larger sum during next year than was recommended as the annual average by the Irrigation Commission. The Irrigation Commission recommended sum of 220 lakhs and the sum provided next year for productive and protective works is 240 lakhs. I presume the Hon'ble Member does not wish the Impeirial grant reduced by 20 lakhs to accord with the figure mentioned by him. In his speech Mr. Dadabhoy has, however, alluded to some other points to which I may briefly refer; he asks whether owing to the lack of engineer officers some of the canal schemes should be carried out by means of

LARGE CONTRACTORS.

In the first place I would mention that the number of permanent engineer officers was increased from 552 in 1903, the date of the Irrigation Commission Report, to 700 at the present time so there is no longer the paucity of establishment to which the Irrigation Commission referred and we are now able to employ many more temporary engineers than were available 7 years ago. Few contractors have any experience whatever of canal works scattered over a large area in deserts and jungles and the only agency which has been developed for irrigation works is the petty Indian contractor. When large contractors enter they require far higher rates than do petty contractors who are in any case employed under the name of sub-contractors and same amount of Public Works establishments for supervision has to be employed with the result that the work is much more expensive in the end." In referring especially to protective works Mr. Dadabhoy remarked that experience has shown that protective works after a few years prove as productive as most promising major works, I do not know where the Hon'ble Member derived this information but it is not correct. There are at present time 17 protective works in operation, they have cost 282 lakhs of rupees and bring in a net revenue of 2 lakhs which is equivalent to a return of 0·72 per cent" on the subject of the financing of protective works the system has been to spend on such works so much of the famine insurance grant as is not required for famine relief and for protective railways. The system has theoretically been open to the objection of uncertainty but up to the present this objection has not been operative.

Mr. Dadabhoy in moving the resolution said he would like the words "productive works" inserted in his resolution.

Mr. Miller objected and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson raised point of order whether a resolution once sent in could be amended. The President ruled that a resolution could not be amended if there was an objection to it. Finally, Mr. Miller withdrew his objection and Mr. Dadabhoy then proposed that "This Council recommends to the Governor-General that the Imperial grant for expenditure on Irrigation Productive works during the next year be increased to 220 lakhs.

Mr. Miller then referred to the irrelevant discussion which had taken place and said that Mr. Dadabhoy's speech had hardly referred either to his original or amended resolution. His proposal now is that the grant for productive works be increased from 170 to 220 lakhs. This was not possible and he could not recommend the proposal. The resolution was put and negatived.

Sir Harvey Adamson having vacated the chair which was taken by Mr. Miller said that the cost of the enlarged Imperial Legislative Councils might be taken at about Rs. 2,01,000 per annum as against Rs. 1,13,000 in previous years.

Mr. Mudholkar in moving his resolution for additional grant for four lacs for the Central Provinces spoke of the great difficulty of carrying out the most necessary projects of sanitary improvement for lack of funds. He referred to the report of the Malaria Conference and the death rate in Province and asked the Council to make the recommendation.

Mr. Mudholkar in moving his resolution for an additional grant of two lacs for education in the Central Provinces he said this increased grant should be applied.

In Berar—(a) for establishing an Arts' College; (b) for establishing two High Schools, one in the district of Buldana and the other in the Yeotmal district; (c) for establishing two middle schools for girls for teaching English; (d) for increasing the number of primary schools and making the improvement found necessary in the existing ones.

2. In the Central Provinces—(a) for further strengthening the Morris College so as to place it on a level with first grade Government Colleges in other provinces of India; (b) to provide a high school; (c) to increase the number of middle class schools for girls for teaching English; (d) to increase the number of primary schools and make the improvements advocated by educational authorities as necessary in the existing schools.

Mr. Mudholkar was followed by the Honourable Mr. Phillips who gave the figures for the Central Provinces and said the subject was deserving of close attention. He fully agreed that more money could be usefully spent on education but the difficulty was to find the money. He hoped that more would be spent when resources improved. Mr. Holms next spoke and quoted a number of figures in connection with education and said the Central Provinces were far better off than the United Provinces.

Mr. Chitnavis supported the resolution and asked for an Imperial grant.

Mr. Meston asked the Council to lay aside sentiment and consider the resolution from a business point of view. He said that the Central Provinces had not been starved either in sanitary or educational grants.

Mr. Mudholkar withdrew his resolution.

The Council adjourned at 2 o'clock.

REDUCING EXPENDITURE

The Hon. Mr. Robertson speaking on the heads under the Commerce and Industry Department, alluded to Mr. Gokhale's recent remarks regarding the increased cost of establishment and said the cost of the Customs Department had necessarily been increased as it now collected some 694 lakhs of duty, a vast increase compared with the collection of 10 years ago. With regard to stationery and printing he admitted their cost had been very heavy, but several months ago the Government began to deal with this matter and about 4 lakhs less had been spent in stationery during the last 11 months. In typewriters also a big saving of Rs. 1,60,000 had been effected. It was difficult to reduce the cost of printing presses of a huge administration beyond a certain point and he would remind the Council that the demands of the Councillors themselves during the past few days had been somewhat urgent and heavy. The Government, however, were doing all they could to practise economy.

POST OFFICE.

Mr. Stewart Wilson introduced the consideration of income and expenditure under head of Post Office. The small surplus which for many years past the Post Office had regularly shown had become a small dificit. This had been due to an unfortunate combination of peculiarly unfavourable circumstances. Reduction of rates of postage had led to a large reduction in receipts. Again, they had a period of depression in trade throughout the world and famine in India from the effects of which they had yet to recover.

The Honourable Member, however, hoped that the worst was past and that something better was in store for them in 1910-1912.

THE TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. Dempster made a few remarks regarding the Telegraph Department.

In moving the resolution on Telegraphs Mr. Gokhale said the resolution was more to ask for information than to offer any criticism. He wanted to know what would be the financial effect of last year's changes. They had been told that Mr. Newland's reforms would result in greater economy. The immediate effect, however, as far as he could see, was the very reverse of that, for, while according to the figures supplied by the Financial Department, the net excess in 1906-1907 was over thirty lakhs of rupees, for the current year it was only three-fourths of a lakh and for next year it was calculated at only one lakh. Mr. Gokhale considered that the practice of incurring capital expenditure for construction of telegraph lines out of receipts of the Department was open to criticism. As it unnecessarily handicapped the Department in effecting improvements and giving the benefit for growth in the revenue to the public.

Mr. Gokhale next referred to two complaints one about insufficiency of addresses, which he feared had not yet been wholly removed and the other about the hardship involved in making a full extra charge for redirecting messages from one address to another. He also urged that they should revert to the minimum charge of 4 as. for a telegram allowing, if necessary, only 8 words for four annas.

Mr. Robertson having stated that the cost of raising the pay of the Telegraphists last year was 5 1-2 lakhs and that the recent scheme for improving the superior staff was about Rs. 1,20,000. He said that for some months no complaints had been received regarding the non-delivery of insufficiently addressed telegrams. He also said Governments were not likely to change the system of charging for telegrams which had to be readdressed.

Mr. Gokhale withdrew his resolution and also the resolution relating to reduction of votes on Stamp and Stationery.

FAMINE INSURANCE FUND.

Mr. Gokhale then moved a resolution for the abolition of Famine Insurance grant.

Mr. Gokhale said that the Council was no doubt aware that there was a head of expenditure in their accounts known as famine relief and insurance. The total annual charge under it was about a million sterling of which about one half was devoted to Protective Railway and Irrigation Works, and the other half in ordinary years to education or avoidance of debt. He then briefly gave the history of the famine insurance grant from the time it was instituted thirty years ago. He quoted from the report of the Parliamentary Committee presided over by Lord George Hamilton to show that apart from actual famine relief the grant was intended partly for preventing additions to their ordinary debt owing to famine expenditure which, however, was quite different from the present practice of utilising the grant for promoting productive works or reducing their ordinary debt. During the last 15 years the country has been ravaged by three great famines, and three or four smaller ones, and yet there had been such a plethora of money at the disposal of the Government that the ordinary debt instead of being added to had actually been reduced from about seventy millions sterling. During that period about 4½ million sterling had been devoted to reducing the debt. Mr. Gokhale strongly urged that, as apart from the famine grant their total ordinary debt was largely reduced, there was no necessity to devote any portion of the famine grant to reduction of financial debt. Mr. Gokhale also quoted the authority of Sir James Westland that the famine grant might be reduced from a million to two-thirds of a million a year. In his opinion, the money thus set free should be devoted to agricultural education, organisation of rural credit and other needs of improving the material condition of the masses which would prove a greater preventive of famines than anything else, or, would even prefer that the whole amount should be devoted to Protective Irrigation work. The present practice amounted to spending the money on Productive railways and he strongly objected to that. A Sinking Fund was alright when the debt was used and was further being constantly added to. In the special circumstance of India with a very small unproductive debt and an urgent need for an increase in expenditure in several useful directions, a regular Sinking Fund was nothing less than an absurdity.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson replying, said Mr. Gokhale had stated the case with ability and fairness, and after some preliminary remarks said wholly estimable though those purposes are, I cannot accept the proposal. India is not immune from famine. It is not by any means fully protected against famines. It still has a cons[illegible]able burden of non-productive debt and [illegible] is still the danger that we may be driven at any of our periodic scarcities to increase that debt as a direct or indirect effect of the famine upon our revenues. I must accordingly advise the Council that our prudent plan is to continue on the lines of policy which have been laid down and successfully followed for many years to keep our famine grant intact as a provision available for direct relief when it is necessary and for the extension of protective works or for the strengthening of our credit in years of prosperity. I have made an attempt to work out an estimate of what the possession of our famine grant would have been if it had taken the form of a genuine fund. An estimate of this kind used to be incorporated until a few years ago in the annual financial statement, and I have tried to bring it roughly up to date, the net effect would roughly be that after debiting the hypothetical fund with all the expenditure on protective works which have been incurred since 1878, the balance at the credit of the fund would not be above 3 1-2 millions sterling. Inasmuch as our deficit during a single bad year in 1908-09 was 3-3-4 millions, it can hardly be said that our hypothetical fund would be unnecessarily strong, and of course I would remind the Council that in making up this account I have not debited the fund with the grants which so frequently have to go to local Governments to compensate them for the indirect results of famine in the depletion of their balances or the starving of their ordinary adminstrative services. On all these grounds, therefore, I do not think that it would be well advised to accept the innovation which the Hon. Member proposes. I should not be unwilling to see a larger proportion of the famine grant devoted to protective works. The Secretary of State considers such a step advisable, but until there is a still further substantial reduction in our non-productive debt, I should be sorry to see the Famine grant diverted from purposes which have either a direct effect in the relief or prevention of distress.

Hon'ble Mr. Miller then said he was much tempted to follow Sir Fleetwood Wilson's example as he had little to add to the figures already given in Budget. Having proceeded to deal with the figures relating to Land Revenue as well as the remission and suspensions of revenue in famine time he dealt with forests and said that owing to foresight of Lord Dalhousie Government possessed a valuable asset in forests and a broad forest policy had been evolved in the best interests of the people and paid a warm tribute to forest management. Mr. Carlyle said:—

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle then dealt with the various departments controlled by the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Alluding to the revision of the typographical survey of India, he said the work would be spread over 25 years. He continued, agriculture is mainly provincial; the most striking feature is the very rapid work in expenditure from two lacs in 1901 to 25 lakhs in 1908-09 and an estimated expenditure of 31,40,000 in 1910-11. The Department in its present state is so comparatively new, it was not till 1905-06 that the expenditure ran into doubled figures and it would be absurd to judge of the probable future benefit to India by present result. But even in the short period of its existence the department has justified its existence. It has introduced in some provinces improved and remunerative new crops. It has taught in some places better methods of cultivation. It has specially in the Punjab and the United Provinces done a great deal to stimulate the introduction of machinery or the use of improved machinery and it has taught means for preventing the spread of some very serious diseases. Very promising investigations are in progress regarding wheat and cotton and altogether the outlook for the future is most encouraging. The full benefit of the Department will not accrue till the Provincial Colleges have been working for some time, and Pusa had been able to train students from these Colleges so as to be capable of independent research work and the efficient supervision of agricultural work in the Provinces. He also said that the growing popularity of reinderpest and other sera from the Muktesar laboratory pointed to the fact that the time was rapidly coming when one laboratory would prove insufficient.

After Mr. Gokhale had replied the resolution was put to the vote and negatived.

Sir. T. R. Wynne then made a speech on Railways.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY.

Sir T. R. Wynne made a big statement in connection with Railway matters in which he dealt fully with questions relating to the large proportion of funds, which had been devoted to open line works and the revenue account. The improvements in earnings had been due to the recovery in trade and the introduction of more economical working methods. In the course of his speech, he said these orders have not impaired the efficient working and maintenance of either the state or company worked railways, the proper maintenance and good order of which for the year 1909-1910 has been duly certified to by the responsible officers of each Railway Administration and by the Government Inspectors. This action of the Railway Board has been the subject of attack by some of the Boards of Directors of Indian Railway Companies in London at recent shareholders meetings. At these meetings the Railway Board have been charged with issuing orders which would deprive the Boards of Companies of all control in managing their lines, the deduction being that shareholders' interest were being very much prejudiced. I deny the accuracy of the charges and the possibility of the result anticipated cannot be substantiated by detailed reference to the orders the Railway Board have issued. In the matter of economical railway working the interest of shareholders and the Governmt of India are identical and this opinion has been recently admitted by one of the largest Indian Railway Companies in a recent letter to Government. Government holds a predominent share of the capital of practically every Indian Railway Company and is consequently largely interested in the net receipts earned. In deciding on any measures, therefore, necessary to secure sound working and improved net receipts, the Government of India approaches the question from the same standpoint as the shareholders and is not likely to take action prejudicial to a shareholders' interest. The main demand made by the Railway Board is that each Railway Administration should prepare estimates showing the amount to be spent on the working expenses of a railway for the financial year insisting, after the Railway Board have approved of a lump sum figure based on details left entirely to each Company, that no expenditure shall be incurred in excess of this figure without their sanction, leaving entire freedom to each Company to spend the lump sum so sanctioned according to the detailed estimate each Railway Administration had itself proposed. The orders issued by the Railway Board are strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Companies' contracts and judging by their expenditure on working expenses during 1908-1909 when these orders were not in force, they appear to have been very necessary.

After Sir T. R. Wynne had spoken, Mr. Gokhale then moved a resolution that the working expenses of State Railways be reduced by a crore, and said:—

MR. GOKHALE ON RAILWAYS.

In moving the resolution on railways, Mr. Gokhale said that in his opinion there was no doubt that railway finance during the last 3 or 4 years had been largely responsible for the deterioration in the general financial position of the country. In 1906-7 they had realised a net profit of 2 1-3 millions from railways. In 1907-08 it had gone down to a million and a half. In 1908-09 there was an actual loss of a milion and a quarter, and for the next year the budget has provided for a profit of only under half a million. On looking more closely to the question the thing that struck him first was that since the Railway Board was constituted there has been a more serious increase in the working expenses. Taking the last twenty years they will find that from 1899 to 1905 when the Board was constituted the working expenses had been uniformally between 46 and 48 per cent. of the gross receipts. During the last years however, they had gone up largely, being 50 per cent. in 1908-09, nearly 55 1-2 for the current year and over 56 1-2 for next year. No doubt the Board was trying to introduce improvements in various directions and all that extra expenditure, they would be told was in the interests of greater efficiency. Efficiency should however bear reasonable relation to the resources that were available. Another thing that struck them was that the Board had been repeatedly exceeding the budget allotment for working expenses. In 1906-7 there was only a small increase of 10 lakhs. In 1907-08 it was no less than two and a quarter crores. In 1908-09 it was two and half crores. During the current year the excess was only eleven lakhs, but judging from what the Hon. Mr. Meston said the other day, he feared that there would again be a considerable excess in the next year. For Mr. Meston had told them that though the gross receipts for next year might actually be larger than the amount taken in the Budget, there would probably be no reference in the net earnings which meant that the working expenses would also show a corresponding increase over the Budjet allotment. Mr. Gokhale was strongly of opinion that all that was most unsatisfactory. He thought that they had arrived at a time, to urge two things, first that the expenses should not exceed a fixed proportion of gross earnings. They might limit themselves to the proportion which had been found sufficient till the Railway Board was created, namely, about 42 per cent. or utmost they might go to about 50 per cent. Secondly, the Board should not be permitted to exceed the Budget allotment for working expenses. Mr. Gokhale quoted in that connection Sir Edward Baker's criticism of last year in which His Honor, after sharply complaining about the increase in the working expenses during 1909-10, said I am constrained to think that the explanation presented in the memorandum of the Railway Board seems singularly to affirm without hesitation that any administration which contemplates doing so (entering into commitments) is bound by all the canons of finance and commonsense to provide for the corresponding expenditure in its estimates. Mr. Gokhale urged in conclusion that it was much better that State Railways should be managed departmentally than that they should be managed by Companies. Indians were practically excluded from all higher offices in the Railways and there was much greater chance of that grievance being remedied if the management was in the hands of the Government, the larger employment of indigenous agency in the higher Branch of Railway Service would also mean a greater economy.

SIR T. WYNNES REPLY.

Sir T. R. Wynne in course reply, said the smaller net surplus of the year compared with the results of previous years is not due to the extravagant working of increases in working expenses. It is due to the large expenditure that has been incurred in improving open lines so that they can better carry traffic. Capital so spent is slow in returning a fair interest on its investment and it is mainly the interest of this capital and the importunate share of expenditure debitable to revenues working expenses on account of these improvements which had reduced the nett surplus to its present figure. He showed how necessary it had been to provide more provision for open lines, how when the Railway Board was first instituted that they were inundated with merchant's complaints that transport was insufficient. These complaints had now ceased and the capacity of open lines has been enormously improved. He did not see how operating expenses could be reduced with the public perpetually calling out for more comforts, more trains and more conveniences. If heavy reductions were made it would fall on Indian staff of whom 5,25,000 were employed. Finally, he strongly urged the policy of improving the existing lines. After further discussion in which Malik Hayat Khan supported Sir T. Wynne, and Mr. Malaviya supported Mr. Gokhale.

A division was taken and the resolution was lost by 34 to 11.

The Council then adjourned till the 18th instant.

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

12th Extra Meeting.

Wednesday being a Bank Holiday, a large crowd went out to Mahaluxmi for the twelfth extra meeting and excluding, of course, the big meeting, the attendance was one of the largest of the season. The card contained eight events, and as surprises turned up in several of them backers with the exception of a lucky few who fancied outsiders had none too rosy a time.

The first race was a five furlong event for Arab Ponies, in which Jamud was made favourite. Reaper also was fancied by a large section, and although tens were at first offered about him, his price eventually came down to 28. Fado, however, made a good finish and won comfortably. The second division of the same race was the second event on the card with a field of another 19 ponies. Regiment the favourite of the crowd justified his selection and won by 3 lengths. For the small Arab Consolation Plate (six furlongs), Saree and Plassy were the most backed though Defence was little less in demand. After a very exciting finish, Plassy won by a neck. The Arab Dealers' Maiden Plate divided, saw Bushoosh and Braganza heavily backed and Sir Hugo suddenly came into demand just before starting. This sudden call was well justified, Hugo easily securing the verdict by four lengths.

The fifth was a big horse race, in which St. Patrick, a very hot favourite, disappointed his supporters. The winner Mafoota had to do his best and won after a very clever finish by Evans. The Andheri Plate was a high weight handicap for Arabs, in which to the great surprise of every one, Dumra quite an outsider came up first, the machine paying Rs. 234. The Next race was an Arab Ponies' event and was an interesting event. Jassus, Mazloom and Prime Minister were greatly in demand but the winner turned out in Mr. Ali bin Talib's Afreed. The last race was the second division of the Arab Dealer's Maiden Plate, and Guinea Gold was made favourite by the public and they were not disappointed, Rustam-i-Hind being a good second.

The details are:—

THE LITTLE STRANGER'S MAIDEN PLATE (DIVIDED)—5 furlongs.

M Ahmed Hazimoy's Fado 8st 5lbs........Native 1
Mr S N Mahomed's Reaper 8st 11lbs......Spencer 2
Mr A R Dakbiel's Siberia 7st 13lbs......Abdoola 3
Mr Mahomed Laidan's Kaswar 7st 13lbs............ 4

ALSO RAN:—Jamud 8st 8lbs, Furguson; Mird 8st 8lbs Native; Fazli 8st 8lbs, Native; Mezahim 8st 5lbs Native; Crown 8st 5lbs Mujeed; Compact 8st 2lbs Barrett; Dreadnought 7st 13lbs Hoyt; Young Thara 7st 13lbs Melsom; Mr Sayed Mahomed Bir's Rushcutter 7st 13lbs Hazza; and Mr A M Saif's Tures Cap 7st 1lb Kanoo.

BETTING:—Two to one against Jambid, 5 to 1 Compact, 6 to 1 against Fado and Crown 8 to 1 against Young Thara and Ture's Cap tens and longer odds the others.

THE RACE.—Kasva lead out from a poor start followed by Siberia. At the bend Young Thara got into second place, Fado being 3rd. The latter came up and won by 2 lengths, 3-4 length between 2nd and 3rd and 1-2 length divided 3rd from the 4th. Time 1 min 9 4-5 secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 96 for the win and Rs. 26, Rs. 67-8 for places.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

LITTLE STRANGER'S PLATE (DIVIDED).—5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Regiment (8st 5lbs)...Southall 1
Mr Bdr bin Alwa's Injas (8st 11lbs)......Mujeed 2
Mr Ahmed Hazemy's Occident (8st 8lbs)...Native 3
Mr A R Ameer's William Tell (8st 5lbs)...Evans 4

ALSO RAN:—Shimir (8st 11lbs), Etul; Luha (8st 11lbs) Kanoo; Mohajir (8st 11lbs) Abbas; Revolver (8st 11lbs) Hoyt; Occident (8st 8lbs) Native; Misriff (8st 8lbs) Native; Uddai (8st 8lbs) Native; Ordinary 8st 5lbs) Native; Little Devil (8st 2lbs) Native; New Luck (8st 2lbs) Ferguson; Dohan (7st 13lbs) Hazza; Leader (7st 13lbs) Barrett; Mohur (7st 10lbs) Native; and Mooacser (7st 7lbs) Vick.

BETTING:—5 to 4 on Regiment, 5 to 1 Leader and Revolver, the rest 10s and more.

THE RACE:—Moaseer lead out from a poor start. At 1-2 mile William Tell lead from Occident, Leader, Injas and Regiment. The latter came up at the bend, and at distance lead the company staying the challenge from Injas and won by 3 lengths. A neck divided 2nd and 3rd. Time 1min 9 4-5secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 24-8 for the win and Rs. 17-8, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 58 for places.

(Winner trained by Mustaffa bin Talib)

THE SMALL ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr Heath's Plassy 9st........................Barrett 1
Mr R S Forag's Saree 8st 2lbs................Kaeson 2
Mr Haji Ali Sabakh's Shanwar 9st 12lbs.....Evans 3
Mr A M Saif's Defence 7st 8lbs............ ...Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN.—Hishaul (8st 4lbs) Vick; Nagashi (8st) Southall; Sirur (7st 11lbs) Mujeed; Gibralter (7st 5lbs) Etul; Subaktakin (7st) Melsom.

THE RACE.—Heshan lead out from Defence, and at half mile Serur took the lead, Shanwar and Defence following. From the bend Plassy and Saree were on a level and ran a good race. After on exciting finish Plassy won by a neck, 1-2 length divided the 2nd and the 3rd. Time 1 min. 22 secs.

BETTING.—3 to 1 against Plassy and Saree; 5 to 1 against Defence, 7 and more the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 63 for the win and Rs 24-8, Rs. 21, and Rs 33-8 for places.

(Winner trained by Oomerkhan).

THE ARAB DEALER'S MAIDEN PLATE (Divided.—6 furlongs.

Mr Ibrahim Mana's Sir Hugo 8st 3lbs.......Native 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Bushoor 8st 3lbs.......Southall 2
Mr Ahmed Hazemy's Keshra 8st 3lbs.......Barrett 3
Mr Fayad bin Baher's Behrin 8st 11lbs.......Evans 4

ALSO RAN.—Ghassan (8st 11lbs.) Ferguson Mahdin (8st 11lbs carried 8st 12lbs) Etul; Straight Tip (8st 11lbs) Gootoo; Steeple Jack (8st 11lbs carried 8st 6lbs) Native; Mudhas (8st 11lbs) Hoyt; Fahad Beg (8st 9lbs) Ames; Hamdoon (8st 3lbs) Hazza; Yabir (8st 3lbs) Abdoolla; Braganza (8st 3lbs) Oomer; and Lord Mayor (8st 3lbs) Mujeed.

BETTING.—3 to 1 against Bashoosh; 4 to 1 Sir Hugo and Braganza, the rest 7 and more.

THE RACE.—Braganza lead out from Sir Hugo. At 1-2 mile the position did not change but at distance Sir Hugo lead from Kishra and Bushoosh. Sir Hugo won by 4 lengths, Bushoosh taking second place from Kishra by a head. Time 1 min 23 4-5 secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 61-8 for win and Rs. 22-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 18-8 for the places.

(Winner trained by Owner).

A SELLING PLTAE.—1 mile.

Mr G K's Mafoola 8st 13lbs.....................Evans 1
Mr G K's Oldham 8st 10lbs.......................Drew 2
Mr Radha Mohan's Flaneur 8st 4lbs.........Barrett 3

ALSO RAN.—St Patrick (9st 4lbs) Vick.

BETTING.—5 to 4 on St Patrick 3 to 1 against Mafoota, 4 to 1 against Flaneur and 10 and more against Oldham.

THE RACE.—Oldham from a good start made the running and maintained until the bend was reached when Mafoota gave the challenge and a most exciting finish followed resulting in a win for Mafoota by neck. Two lengths dividing the 2nd and 3rd.

The totalizator paid Rs. 44-8 for the winner and Rs. 21 and Rs. 35 for the places.

Winner trained by J. C. Smith.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—1 1-4 miles.

Mr Heaths' Dumra, 7st 5lbs.....................Abbas 1
Mr G K's Parliament, 8st 6lbs.....................Evans 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Eed, 8st 13lbs.........Southall 3
Mr Newton' Thaboor, 8st 11lbs............Kaeson 4

ALSO RAN.—Dhaffer (9st) Vick; Urgent (8st 8lbs Amis; Young Salanic (8st 4lbs) Majid; Mahan (8st 1lb) Ferguson; Spearmint (8st) Oomer; Hoodaib (7st 11lbs) Barrett; Alma (7st 9lbs) Melsom; Desert King (7st 8lbs) Hoyt; Sun (7st 7lbs) Gooloo; Sandy (7st 1lb) Native; Little Gafal (7st 1lb) Etul; and Silvermine (6st 8lbs) Kanso.

BETTING—3 to 1 against Parliament, 4 to 1 Young Salanik, 5 to 1 against Eed, the rest 10's and more.

THE RACE.—Young Salanic lead out from Parliament, the latter taking lead from Thaboor and Young Saianic. At a mile the order was Dhaffer, Young Salanic, Parliament and Thaboor. At 5 furlongs Parliament looked winning when Dumra came up and won by a length 1 1-2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd and 1-2 length separated 3rd from the 4th. Time 2min 24 2-5 secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 234 for the win and Rs. 55, Rs. 17 and Rs. 22 for places.

(Winner trained by Oomer Khan)

THE ARAB PONY MAIDEN PLATE—6 Furlongs.

Mr Ali bins Talib's Afreed 8st 1lb.........Ferguson 1
Mr A M Saif's Mazloom 7st 6lbs.................Hoyt 2
Mr G K's Sunsun 8st 13lbs carried 9st ......Drew 3
Lt Colonel J Dasraj Ur's Jussus 8st 6lbs...Barrett 4

ALSO RAN—Goldman 9st 2lb Evans; Nishan 8st 11lbs Southall; Prime Minister 8st 7lbs Amis; Goodshot 8st 2lbs Native; Red Fern 8st 2lbs (carried 1st 3lbs) Native; Little King 7st 13lbs Vick; Hazzad 7st 12lbs Mujeed; Hamond 7st 8lbs Melsom; and Najhir Beg 7st 5 Abbas.

BETTING—2 to 1 against Jasus, 4 to 1 against Mazloom; 6 to 1 against Prime Minister, and 8 and more against the rest.

THE RACE—Hamond lead out from Afreed and Prime Minister at 1-2 mile. Afreed took the lead from Prime Minister, Goldman, and Sunsun.

At the bend Mazloom came up with Jassus, Afreed winning comfortably by 3-4 length 1-2 length between 2nd and 3rd and neck between 3rd and 4th. At the round Jockey fell down from Red Fern but he was not injured. Time 1 min. 21 secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 116-8 for the win and Rs. 35, Rs. 21 and Rs. 82 for places.

(Winner trained by Mustaffa bin Talib)

THE ARAB DEALERS' MAIDEN PLATE DIVIDE—6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Guineagold 8st 3lbs. Furguson 1
Mr Sayed Mustaffa Bin's Rustim-i-Hind 8st 3lbs...Mujeed 2
Mr Abdulla Mana's Rassmosum 6st 12lbs Gooloo 3
Mr K's Sir Foote 8st 3lbs carried 8st 5lbs...Evans 4

ALSO RAN.—King Lear (8st 9st) Kaison, Jack Snipe (8st 3lbs) Native; Nagib (8st 3lbs; Southall; Furhan (8st 3lbs) Barrett; Grand Master (8st 3lbs) Hoyt; Minocher (8st 3lbs) Melsom; Panamma (8st 3lbs carried 8 4 Drew; and Razi (8st 3lbs) Etul.

THE RACE.—Guinea Gold took a lead from Rustam-i-Hind followed by Jacksonjal. Rustam-i-Hind was leading until coming up the straight when Guinea Gold made a good attempt and an exciting finish was seen, Guinea Gold winning by 1-2 length. One length divided 2nd and 3rd. Time: 1 minute 23 secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 25-8 for the win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 37-8 for places.

(Winner trained by Mustaffa bin Talib).

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

REGATTA, 3RD DAY, LADIES' RACE "A" CLASS HANDICAP—Sailed at 5 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time H. M. S.
Sapphire	3 50	R.H.H. Hopkins & Maj. Muter R.E.	6 10 28	1 6 38
Turquoise	9 20	J W Stokes and F. J. Preston	6 17 31	1 8 11
Eileen IV	Scr	J. F. Watson	6 6 54	1 6 54

Course:—Committee Vessel—N Karanja S—Mark Buoy S—Committee Vessel—Distance—6·31 miles,

Wind N W by W. Strength moderate.

1st prize won by Sapphire.
2nd prize won by Eileen IV.

REGATTA, 3RD DAY, LADIES' RACE "B" CLASS HANDICAP—Sailed at 4-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance. H. M.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	1 40	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt	5 42 35	0 55 55
Erin	2 12	Col. H. Mead	5 42 17	0 55 5
Lylie	Scr	R. G. Monteath	Did not Start.	

Course:—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon S—N Karanja S—Committee Vessel. Distance—5·28 miles.

Wind N W by W. Strength moderate.

1st prize won by Erin.
2nd prize won by Trixie.

REGATTA 3RD DAY LADIES' RACE "C" CLASS HANDICAP—Sailed at 4-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. H M	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Coralie	1 53	B. Thomas	5 36 4	1 5 11
Maud	Scr	Officers R.E	5 37 15	1 7 15
Mavourneen	2 12	Newman Taylor	5 36 40	1 4 28
Clutha	Scr.	J. J. Welch	5 40 15	1 10 15
Lapwing	3 58	C.N. Moberly	5 39 2	1 5 4
Valkyrie	2 39	R. Walker	Did not Start.	
Sitara	5 44	H. S. Kent	5 37 50	1 2 6

Course:—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon—S.—N Karanja S—Committee Vessel. Distance—5·28 miles.

Wind N W by W. Strength moderate.

1st prize won by Sitara.
2nd prize won by Mavourneen.
3rd prize won by Lapwing.

REGATTA 4TH DAY, THURSDAY, R. B. Y. C. 30 FOSTER YACHTS RACE—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire	0 19	R H H Hopkins & Major Muter R E
Turquoise	Scr	J W Stockes & F J Preston.

Course:—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock P—N Karanja P—Committee Vessel S—S Karanja P—N Karanja P—Committee Vessel. Distance 15·75 miles.

REGATTA 4TH DAY, PIXIE CLASS RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	Scr	Officers Gloucestershire Regt
Erin	Scr	Col. H. Mead.
Lylie	Scr	R G Monteath.

Course—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon P—P&O B Buoy P—N Karanja S—Committee Vessel S—Mark Buoy P—Committee Vessel. Distance 12·93 miles.

REGATTA 4TH DAY, TOMTIT CLASS AND "C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-25 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	2 1	B. Thomas.
Maud	Scr	Officers R. E.
Mavourneen	5 2	Newman Taylor.
Clutha	Scr	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	9 4	C. N. Moberly.
Sitara	7 3	H. S. Kent.
Weewin	4 2	Mudge and Hopcraft
Valkyrie	6 3	R. Walker.

Course—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon P—P&O B Buoy P—N Karanja S—Committee Vessel S—Tucker Beacon P—Committee Vessel. Distance 12·13 miles.

Fifth Day.

Programme for Friday, 11th March, L. W. 5-54 p.m. (S.T.):—

Handicap Race for "C" Class Yachts—Yachts to be manned by native crews, not more than four all told, and to be steered by their own tindals. Entrance free. First prize, Rs 15; Second prize, Rs 10; Third prize, Rs 5. Course:—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon S—N Karanja Buoy S—Committee Vessel. Distance—5·28 miles. Start at 3-30 p m Time in hand.

Rowing Race—For 28' and 30' Cutters. Native crews. Distance about two miles. Entrance free. First prize, Rs 20; Second prize, Rs 10. Start at 3·45 p.m.

Rowing Race—For 28' and 30' Cutters. European crews. Distance about two miles. Entrance free. First prize, Rs 30; and second prize, Rs 15. Start at 4 p.m.

Jolly Boat Race—For licensed jolly boats. Entrance free. First prize, Rs 25; Second prize, Rs 15 and Third prize Rs 10. Course:—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon S—N Karanja Buoy S—Committee Vessel. Distance—5·28 miles. Start at 4-15 p.m.

Tony Race—Go-as-you-please, for licensed tonies. Entrance free. First prize, Rs 15; Second prize, Rs 10 and Third prize Rs 5. Start at 4-30 p.m.

All Comers' Rowing Race—Distance about two miles. Any kind of boat, any size crew, any number of oars, except that Gigs and Whalers must not row more than one oar per thwart. Entrance free. First prize, Rs 30; Second prize, Rs 20 and Third prize Rs 10. Start at 5 p.m.

Dinghy Race—For Yachts' Dinghies 10' and over First prize, Rs 10; Second prize, Rs 5, and Third prize, Rs 3. Start at 5-30 p.m.

Dinghy Race—For Yachts' Dinghies under 10'. First prize, Rs 10; Second prize, Rs 5; and Third prize, Rs 3. Start at 5-45 p.m.

Mess-Kit Race—For Galleys, Gigs, Whalers and Dinghies. No sails, oars or rudders. Boats to be entirely propelled by means of utensils used for eating or drinking from. Entrance free. First prize, Rs 20; Second prize, Rs 15 and Third prize, Rs 10. Start at 6 p.m.

C Class Single Handed Race—Entrance Free. First prize, Cup. Course:—Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy S—S Transport Buoy S—Committee Vessel. Distance—1·64 miles. Start at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE meet yesterday was at the Jackal Club, a large holiday field being out to enjoy the sport provided by hounds whose work in the hotter weather is becoming increasingly more arduous.

Moving off over the country, behind the kennels, hounds roused a jackal from a retreat among the cactus hedges at the fringe of the melon ground and rattled him over the paddy fields towards Parla. The fugitive was evidently on his way across the Railway, but he was fortunately headed off by some of the field who had ridden up wide on the left across the flats. Hounds were on good terms with him as he made a line for Sahar across the melon ground and getting over this bad going in better time than their quarry they ran him into view and killed near the pipe close to Sahar Village. This little preliminary run had been most enjoyable and made one eager for any other sport that might be in store. After a short respite the Master carried on towards the Andheri Road drawing the coverts along the pipe line on the way and hounds were fortunate in getting on to the line of another jackal at the other side of the melon ground. This proved to be a very crafty customer and gave hounds a tremendous amount of work in following out his tactics. Taking a somewhat circuitous route he led the way at a good pace to the Andheri Road which he crossed half way between the pipe and the Grange bungalow. After some little hesitancy the pack picked up the line in a compound on the far side of the road and immediately swung left-handed towards the mango tope. The field were given a nice gallop across the grange bunds, hounds running very well over this pleasant stretch of country. Driving into the mango woods near Stacey's tank, however, the fugitive set himself the task of trying to save his brush by some ringing manœuvres which were most exasperating to the field. The pack was completely puzzled by the jackal's first double, but luckily he had been noticed jinking back from the top lane and the huntsman was able to get hounds on to the line again with most praiseworthy persistency. They hunted the rascal down across the bottom lane on to the treacherous ground full of deep holes which lies there; here, however, whether purposely headed, he had turned back running along the foot of a wall and led the way up to the top of the tope again. After a chukker down to the Cross on the Andheri Road he was viewed only just ahead of hounds in some of the thick undergrowth above, through which he dexterously made his escape. It is quite impossible to keep with hounds in these woods and one has to trust a great deal to chance to hit off the line in which hounds have travelled. A wild holloa down towards Stacey's tank took the field off in that direction and another up on the hill sent them up on to the top lane again, but hounds had disappeared and it transpired that they had got well away with four eager sportsmen in attendance and had run their quarry at a great speed down Robert's corner where he had jinked once more and swung back into the woods yet again. Meeting the field on his return journey he tried the slopes on the Andheri side of the tope as an alternative, but this proved his undoing as hounds hustled him along into the valley and gave him no chance of getting back into the woods again. And then began a long and interesting hunt over the Goregaum grass-land country. The pack were now running confidently but with the sun well up it was a question whether they would be able to stick to the line of the fugitive who could occasionally be seen in the distance as the field swept over the undulating downs. The well-known nullah was crossed without a check—a spot so often the cause of hounds losing the scent—and the jackal sought sanctuary on one of the rocky jungle-clad hills—about in a line with Goregaum Station. But hounds were not to be shaken off and after having hunted him round the top of the hill and nearly reached him as he was trying to get off on to the next one, they bowled him over in the open on some rising ground a little further on admidst great enthusiasm. It had been a long punishing hunt for hounds and it was obvious they were feeling the heat very much, but it is satisfactory to know that they are none the worse for their exertions. Considering the conditions the delightful hunt they provided was most creditable and they richly deserved their reward.

Hounds will meet again to-morrow at Chuckla and the Master intends to make an early start.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Marryat Cup.

THE Semi-final of the Marryat Cup was played yesterday and after a very close match Captain T. C. Lucas beat A. H. Glendinning by 2 sets to 1, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

The Final between Captain T. C. Lucas and F. R. R. Brooke will be played to-morrow, Friday, at 5-30.

CHILD ATE AN ENTIRE BOX OF CUTICURA

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CUTICURA PROVEN PURE SWEET AND HARMLESS

A New York friend of Cuticura writes the following interesting letter:—

"My three year old son and heir, after being put to bed on a trip across the Atlantic, investigated the stateroom and located a box of graham crackers and a box of Cuticura Ointment.

"When a search was made for the box, it was found empty and the kid admitted that he had eaten the contents of the entire box spread on the crackers. It cured him of a bad cold and I don't know what else."

No more conclusive evidence than the above could be offered that every ingredient of Cuticura Ointment is absolutely pure, sweet and harmless. If it may be safely eaten by a young child, none but the most beneficial results can be expected to attend its application to even the tenderest skin or youngest infant. This feeling is shared by mothers and nurses to such an extent that Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have for many years been unhesitatingly used throughout the civilized world for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants and children from the hour of birth. And greater still, if possible, is the confidence reposed in Cuticura Remedies for the treatment of torturing and disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp. The suffering which they have thus alleviated among the young and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless agents in the speedy, permanent, safe and economical treatment of infantile and birth humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, inflammations and chafings, and other itching, scaly and pimply humours when all other remedies suitable for children fail.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, East London, etc.; Russia, Ferrein, Moscow; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.

An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the formula of an Ophthalmic Surgeon (London), D. M. Dastoor and Co., Oculists. Oppt. The "Bombay Club," Fort, Bombay. Re. 1.

BY THE WAY.

PUSHING BUSINESS.

The Rev. C. H. Kelly, in his volume of "Memories," just published, has the following: During my last illness a specialist said that in his opinion my heart would never recover its normal beat. Almost as soon as that was published I received a letter from a representative of some daily newspapers, asking for my latest photograph for stock purposes, so that a likeness could be ready when my death was announced. I had only just dealt with the application of the photograph when I was written to by the agent of a crematorium, stating the advantages of cremation over burial, and urging me to give directions to my representatives that my body should be burnt, not buried; and that these directions, should be given in such a way that they would be known in good time and not merely stated in my will, which might not be opened until too late. He also sent me a legal form to sign, authorising the cremation. Such a communication, Mr. Kelly adds, might trouble some nervous people who lay face to face with death; he happily saw "the humorous side of an improper piece of business fussiness."

TWO-FEET CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

Sir T. Lauder Brunton, speaking in Edinburgh on the advance in medical surgery and nursing, said he remembered in one ward with twenty-five patients there was one night nurse whom he found asleep on the hearth, and when he reported the circumstance he was told "she was scrubbing all day can you expect her to be watching at night!" Their methods of diagnosing diseases were different now. In those days, when he was senior president, there were only two clinical thermometers in Edinburgh, probably in the whole of Scotland, and these were used in the clinical wards in the infirmary. These he used to carry about like a guncase under his arm. They were two feet long and took ten minutes to record the temperature! Patients in these days have reason to be thankful at the strides medical science has made.

THE LATE MR. JOHN M. SWAN.

The late Mr. John M. Swan was well known to fame as an animal painter. At one time he resided in proximity to the Zoological Gardens, where he did much of his work. After attending the art schools of Worcester and Lamberth, Mr. Swan in 1874 went over to Paris with his drawings under his harm, and at once obtained admission to Gerome's studio. When he left Paris, where Dangan Bouveret and Bastien Lepage had been among his most intimate friends, it was to travel in Northern Italy and to paint Dantean pictures at Florence. All this time he was little heard of in England, but Parisian dealers found a ready sale for his work. It was his "Prodigal Son" at the R.A. of 1888 which brought him English fame—and money, for the Chantrey Bequest Trustees bought it. A small bronze tiger cub, shown at the same exhibition, so struck Sir Frederick Leighton that he immediately became the possessor of it.

"THE BEST CLUB IN LONDON."

Probably few of those who are now taking their seats in the "best club in London" could name offhand the originator of that well-worn phrase. It was (a correspondent writes) used for the first time in a novel long since fallen into underserved oblivion "Friends of Bohemia, or Phases of London Life," issued in the mid-Victorian era. The auther, E M. Whitty, knew the House of Commons better than most men of his time. He was the originator of the modern Parliamentary sketch, and one volume of his collected articles, "The Derbyites and the Coalition," was reprinted so recently as 1906. Whitty in the same novel (which was published in 1857) first gave the name of gondola of London to the hansom cab. Thirteen years later Disraeli used the same term in "Lothair," and he has since been gennrally credited with its invention.

THE "GENERAL CHANZY."

The "General Chanzy" has been wrecked before. Some years ago, in the course of a cruise undertaken for scientific purposes on the coasts of Norway, the steamer ran aground near Bergen, and the passengers were rescued with great difficulty. some of them escaping in their night attire. On her way back to Marseilles to be docked the boat was stopped at Saint Malo, and the question was raised whether she was sound enough to accommodate the guest of President Laubet, who was then making an official tour on the coast of Brittany. It was decided that the vessel, though too badly damaged for the guests, could serve as a Press boat. The journalists, before, were duly sent on board. Luckily, the weather remained calm, and so no harm befell them.

SIR ROBERT HART.

According to China papers the Chinese Government appears to be convinced that Sir Robert Hart will never return to China. Some time ago, it will be remembered, in compliance with a decree, the Waiwupu wrote to Sir Robert asking him in the politest terms whether he intended to return, and, if so, when he might be expected. A reply was received early last month. The Inspector-General says that his health will not allow him to undertake the long railway journey across Siberia, but that he will return by sea "as soon as possible." This answer is considered to be an intimation that he has no intention of returning, for the Chinese accept the message in the Chinese sense.

"CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY."

Whatever may be the fate of Flatford Bridge, the destruction of which seems threatened, lovers of Constable can feel the fullest confidence that every precaution is being taken to preserve the original features of the scenes which the great painter immortalised. A few years ago Mr. Nocton of Langham Hall, near Colchester, erected a bungalow on the spot where Constable painted his famous picture "The Vale of Dedham," and cut down some young trees which were obstructing the view of the original landscape. Mr. Nocton, who is an enthusiastic admirer of Constable, and treasures many of his works at Langham Hall, has also acquired the quint little cottage which stands in the foreground of the picture.

SIGNOR CROCE.

It is announced that Signor Croce has been elected a Senator of the kingdom of Italy. This is a great and exceptional honour for a pure man of letters, and shows the high position that he occupies in public opinion. It was is work on Æsthetic which first brought Signor Croce into prominence, and by which he will certainly be known to future generations. This portion of the system which is identified with the name of the Italian philosopher has been translated into English by Mr. Douglas Ainslie, and was published last autumn by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

"THE RIDERS OF THE PLAINS."

Colonel A. B. Perry, who commands the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, was in Ottawa the other day in connexion with the proposal to increase the force. The riders of the plains at present, the Canadian Courier states, total 651 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 35 horses; 240 men are posted in Alberta, 306 in Saskatchewan, 31 in Northwest Territories, and 74 in the Yukon. During the year 1909 these men handled 5,849 cases. The great influx of population, especially of foreigners, into the west has given rise to a general increase in crime. Offences against women and horse-thieving have been prominent of late, and Colonel Perry holds that the force will have to be doubled.

A TOWN COUNCIL AND TEETH.

Something new in the way of motions has been tabled by Mr. Bruce Murray for consideration by the Town Council of Glasgow, Mr. Murray asks that the attention of the Health Committee be directed to "the serious suffering and injury to health arising from ignorance in regard to the importance and care of teeth, with the view to making some inquiry into the state of affairs locally, and to taking some steps by the issue of leaflets or otherwise to warn the public against the extraction of teeth by unqualified and incompetent persons under contracts to supply artificial substitutes." The subject seems rather a large one.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The sympathy of the naval service as a whole will be extended to Admiral Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe in the circumstances which have reluctantly compelled him to decline the appointment of Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, for which he had been selected on Sir A. D. Fanshawe being promoted to Admiral of the Fleet in the spring. The health of the present Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean has not been good for some time past, and the death of his young daughter from enteric fever was a severe blow to Sir Assheton and Lady Curzon-Howe. There is little doubt that the Mediterranean command will devolve upon Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, who having disposed of his private residence at Malta, will occupy the official headquarters, which it is stated are being fitted up to his liking. The inability of Admiral Curzon-Howe to take up the Portsmouth appointment severely restricts the choice of an officer for this important home command.

HOME FLEET CHANGES.

Unless unforeseen circumstances arise the number of British "Dreadnoughts" in commission will be increased from seven to ten by the close of the financial year. The "Vanguard" is undergoing her final tests and inspections preparatory to being commissioned with a full complement and the "Collingwood" and "St. Vincent" are about to enter upon their acceptance trials, so that they may be reckoned as effective units by March 31st. The places of the "Bulwark" and "Inresistible" in the First Division of the Home Fleet will be taken by the "Vanguard" and "Collingwood" respectively, and these changes will complete the severance of the "Formidable" class with Admiral Sir W. H. May's command. It will thus be necessary to withdraw the "Lord Nelson" or "Agamemnon" to make way for the "St. Vincent," or, as an alternative, to relieve one of the earlier ships of the "Dreadnought" class. The "Dreadnought" herself is about to be taken in hand at Portsmouth for refit, and although it was stated quite recently that the Commander-in-Chief would not shift his flag to another ship for the remainder of his appointment, the fact that no one has been appointed to the command of the "St. Vincent" (Capt. D. R. Nicholson, who was to have commissioned her, having been unexpectedly transferred to the "Lord Nelson" to replace Capt. Sir R. K. Arbuthnot) suggests that she may be commissioned with the ship's company of the "Dreadnought" as flagship.

SHIPBUILDING ACTIVITY.

Although for many reasons it is to be regretted that the contracts for the two Argentine "Dreadnoughts" have been awarded to American firms. British-shipbuilders will be kept very busy in executing warship orders during the next two years. At the present time there are in hand at the Royal Deckyards and in private yards 13 large armoured ships, 12 unarmoured cruisers, 40 torpedo-boat destroyers, 20 submarines, and several minor craft for auxiliary purposes. During the calendar year the orders will be distributed for the next shipbuilding programme, and tenders will also be placed for the ships which are to compose the colonial fleets. In addition to this programme for constructive work for the British Navy, the shipbuilding yards on the Tyne and Clyde and other firms have in hand a large quantity of work for foreign Governments. Everything, therefore, points to the shipbuilding industry being very active for some time to come, and in view of this the loss of the Argentine contract will not be appreciably felt, especially as the price would not have allowed of a reasonable margin of profit.

A LIGHT BATTLESHIP SQUADRON.

If the rumour that we are likely, under the new Board of Admiralty, to revert to battleships of smaller dimensions—report states about 16,000 tons displacement—instead of putting so many eggs, in one basket as in our super-"Dreadnoughts," should prove to be correct, then we are unquestionably in for a tearing, raging dispute in the Press between two schools of expert thought. Signs of such a storm have already appeared in some of our contemporaries; and reasons are already being advanced why the mammoth battleship should be retained. Undoubtedly there are very weighty considerations, which cannot easily be brushed aside against reverting entirely to ships of the tonnage named above, except it be for the purpose of producing a class of cruiser to relieve vessels of the St. George type. Other Powers have now taken up the big battleship, and its size leaps up by thousands of tons as each new keel is laid down at the shipyards of all the great naval Powers. There is, perhaps, room in the British Fleet, considering the special nature of its functions, for a squadron of battleships medium-sized in tonnage, and armed with a smaller number of our largest primary guns. Such a squadron would be useful for inshore fighting along the shallow and shelving coastline of some of our possible enemies in Europe, and we should also possess a strong armoured force which could pass through the Suez Canal for use in foreign waters in possible contingencies.

CAVALRY TRAINING.

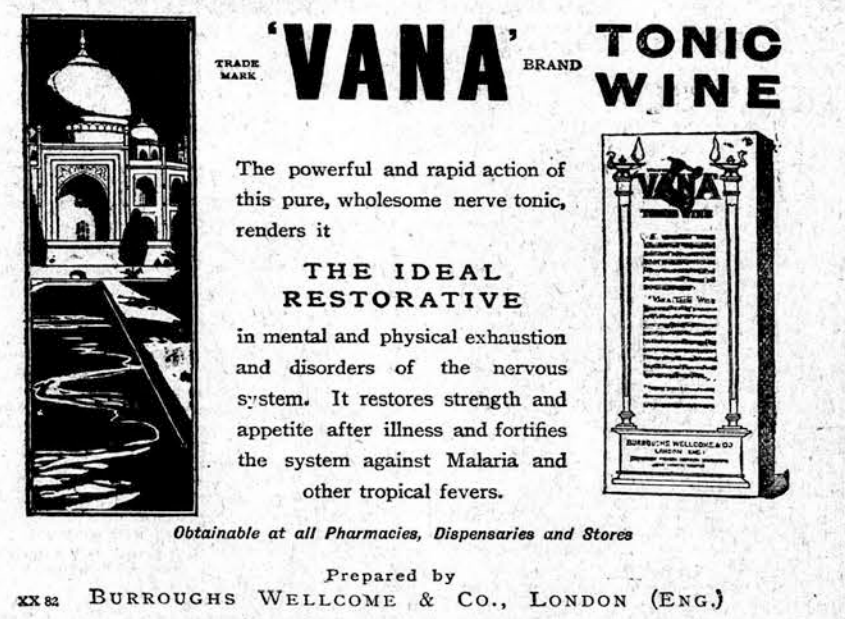
Cavalry enthusiasts will read with interest as well as pleasure the extracts from Major-General Sir Douglas Haig's report on last year's cavalry divisional training. It will be remembered that shortly before proceeding to India to take up the responsible post of Chief of the Staff of the Army in that country, Sir Douglas Haig acted as Director of the manœuvres in question. Believing, as he does, in the values of the arm to which he himself belonged and to which he owes his rapid rise in the Service, his criticism and hints will carry weight with his mounted brothers-in-arms, and will doubtless be studied and considered with especial care. The idea held by some modern writers that the role of cavalry on the battlefields of the future will be reduced to inconsiderable, or almost negligible, proportions will certainly find no savour with those who follow Sir Douglas Haig's teaching. We are glad to read in the same report Sir Douglas Haig's remarks on hunting and polo for young officers. As he truly observes these pursuits have a very real value in war training, especially so in the case of cavalry officers, and if possessed of the requisite private means, it is infinitely preferable that they should be encouraged to spend the same in the manner referred to rather than on motor cars, or on luxuries of a less innocent character. The abuse of polo, and more particularly the enforced contributions in its support from young officers who cannot afford to pay considerable sums for the purpose, is quite another matter, and a legitimate ground for complaint by parents, who are often none too wealthy themselves.

THE VALUE OF GERMAN SOLDIERS.

There is a popular belief in England, outside military circles, that the soldiers of the German Army are in most respects better trained for war than is the British soldier. It is true that during his term of compulsory service in the "active army" the German private is drilled and exercised at a higher pressure than obtains with us, but it must be borne in mind that the routine which has to be accepted by men under a compulsory system would militate seriously against recruiting for a voluntary enlisted army. A German soldier of infantry or field artillery serves only two years with the colours and in the case of cavalry and horse artillery the period of training extends to three years. After their term with the colours, the German infantry soldier and the field artilleryman serve for five years in the first reserve, whilst for cavalry and horse artillery service in the first reserve is for four years, and the reserve training for all never exceeds two trainings of two months each.

A COMPARISON.

The British soldier serves three times as long with the colours as does his German confrere, and although the latter is supposed to be better equipped intellectually, still he is treated more or less as a machine when at drill and manœuvres, and he certainly has not the same advantages as have our men, who gain much useful experience from service in India and in our foreign possessions henerally. It stands to reason that men who serve under a system of voluntary enlistment continuously for six or seven years must be better trained as a whole than men who are forced through the mill of soldiering in two or three years, and in the case of German artillerymen we doubt if they are as well trained all round as are our horse and field gunners. When it comes to musketry, the annual training of the German soldier is for a much shorter period than that received by our men, and, as ammunition is not supplied in anything like the proportion which obtains in our Army, man for man the British soldier can shoot straighter than the German, who only receives two annual trainings and is by no means such a marksman as many people suppose.



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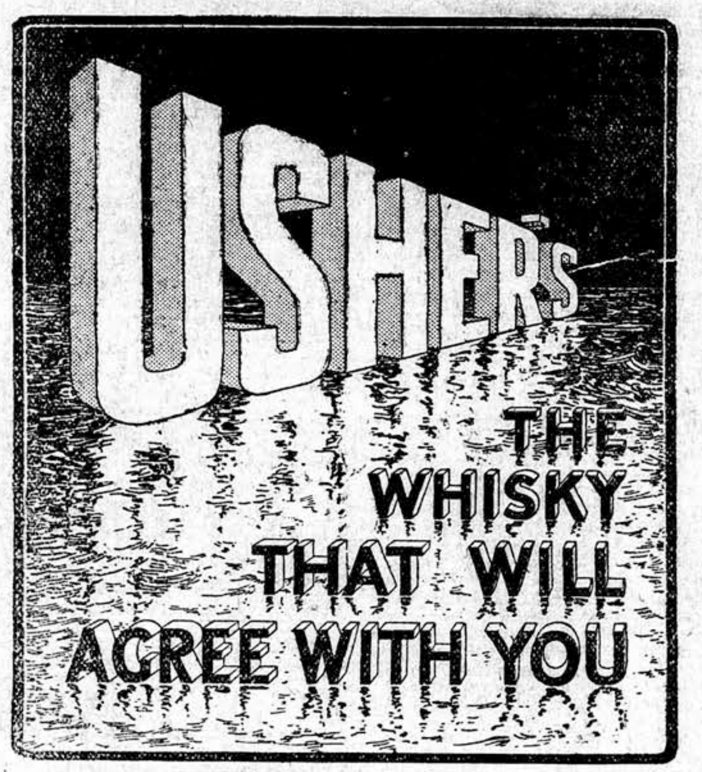
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THE LADIES' CORNER.

CHARMEUSE AND VICUNA.

The new note in spring frocks will be the mixture of materials. We are already being confronted with a style which might easily lead us back to the blouse and skirt of different colours, which were worn in former seasons, though for this year at least we shall preserve the becoming unity that we have lately adopted. Here is a good type of gown fresh from a leading atelier. This which represents a smart but simple house frock, is carried out in a shade of cold, dark blue, the corsage being of the softest satin charmeuse. Cut with a low decolletage, the sleeve is made in one piece, with the shoulder a la Japonaise, the effect being slightly blouse, while the fulness disappears under a narrow draped waistband of the same. The same satin forms the top of the skirt, but only for some five or six inches from the waist, the rest of the jupe being made of what appears to be a deep band of plain vicuna in the same shade of blue. The vicuna is flatly stitched down upon the satin, and has a seam a little to the left of the front, with the addition of three small velvet buttons introduced just below the knee. The skirt, which is of walking length not quite touching the ground, is straight and plain all round and not all wide, while the corsage is completed by a guimpe of mousseline do soie, which also forms the lower part of the long sleeve to the wrist. To relieve the colour round the face—a point the see a great many examples this year, while it is youthful looking in its lines and becoming to wear.

GOWN OF BOURGOGNE RED.

At the "Chantecler" premiere, of which people are still talking, a striking frock in Bourgogne red was worn by a good-looking brunette in which the same idea was exploited. The gown was of voile-de-soie as regards the corsage and top of the skirt, and had a very soft and full draped effect, the fronts being crossed over, leaving a heart-shaped guimpe of Alenpon lace visible. From the hips downwards the long sweeping skirt was of satin charmeuse of the same colour, with motifs of rat-tail and chenille, broderie on either side, while the short sleeves were of the voile trimmed down the arm with the motifs and finished with a hem of satin. Walking dresses still remain short, and will continue to do so for the present, at least; but the smart gowns are growing longer the skirts resting on the ground, and even sweeping a little. The common idea is that the skirts of little more than ankle length when worn indoors robbed a woman of half the grace and dignity which distinguished her last year when her dresses swept the ground, even though the tightness of the Directoire gown made anything but a swan-like glide very difficult to achieve and rendered it almost necessary to learn the art of walking all over again. People are, in fact, tired of the short skirt repeated 'ad infinitum' and a reaction was inevitable during the spring months.

A MARRIAGE will take place between St. John Hutchinson, only son of Lady Hutchinson, 6, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, and of the late Sir Charles Hutchinson, formerly M.P., for the Rye Division of Sussex, and Mary, grand daughter of the late Sir John Strachey and daughter of Sir Hugh Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., member of the Council of India. 7, Cheyne Place, Chelsea.

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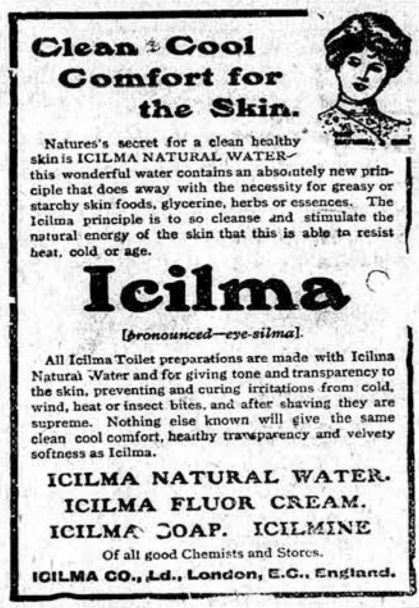
KEATING'S POWDER
Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.



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THE DIAL SHOWS THE PHASES OF THE MOON AND STARS, and the numerals are brought into relief by a Silvered Circle which also distinguishes the Seconds.
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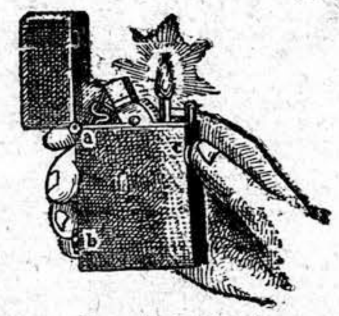

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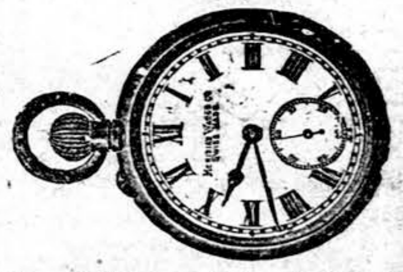

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